

Stark B. Ferriss
Counsellor at Law
165 Broadway
New York
Telephone Cortlandt 8010

January 18th, 1921.

4692

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
East Northfield, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

Herewith I hand you a copy of the last will and testament of Juana M. McCartee, dated July 22nd, 1919, and a copy of her codicil to said will, dated December 13th, 1920. Both of these papers have been admitted to probate by the Surrogate of Bergen County, N.J. as constituting together her last will and testament.

I expect to send you soon the legacy of \$50 given you under the "SECOND" paragraph of the will.

Yours very truly,

Enclosures.

F/S

B. B. Ferriss —

C_O_P_Y.

No. 4177.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

-of-

JUANA MATILDA McCARTEE.

Dated, July 22nd, 1919.

STARK B. FERRISS
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
165 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Divie Bethune M^cCartee - Pioneer Missionary,
~~By Henry Wm Rankin. A Sketch of His Career;~~
~~A SKETCH OF CAREER.~~
----- By Henry William Rankin.

M.D.

Divie Bethune M^cCartee, ^{M.D.} of Scotch and Huguenot ancestry, son of Rev. Robert M^cCartee, S. T. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, was born at Philadelphia, Jan. 13th, 1820, and died at San Francisco, July 17th, 1900. He was descended in the fourth generation from Isabella Graham, prominently identified with the beginnings of ~~the~~ organized charity, and ~~missionary enterprises~~ in New York. ~~And~~ His mother's brother was the Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D. of Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and the Reformed Dutch Church, who was greatly admired for broad culture, rare eloquence, and a noble and winning personality; and was famous for his edition of Walton's Angler.

Divie Bethune M^cCartee was graduated in ~~the~~ medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1840. On October 6th, 1843, he sailed for China under appointment of the Presbyterian Board as a medical missionary. He ~~reached~~ Hong Kong Feb. 19th, 1844, and his destination at Ningpo, July 21st. He was the first Protestant ~~missionary~~ to make a prolonged residence in Ningpo, where he founded the Presbyterian Mission; and, with some absences, that city became his principal home for twenty eight years, or till 1872. There on Feb. 1st, 1853, he was married to Miss Juana M. Knight, who the year before had gone to China as the first unmarried lady commissioned by the Presbyterian Board. She survives her husband, and always in every place has exerted the influence of a well-educated, refined and beneficent ~~and~~ Christian gentle-woman, a true missionary and wife. An Old Testament Bible History

compiled by her, and edited, translated and published by her husband in the court dialect in 1865, is still used as a text book. It has been mentioned in a number of ^{The} Chinese Recorder as one of the two books that are read in every province in China. Nearly four months, Dec. 1861 to April 1862, Dr. McCartee spent in Japan with the very earliest group of Protestant missionaries there, Drs. S. R. Brown, Jas. C. Hepburn and D. B. Simmons, who were living then at Kanagawa; the first two of whom he had known long before in China. Dr. McCartee was the first Protestant missionary to live in his own hired house in Yokohama. Dr. Verbeck was then at Nagasaki, and the ^{first} U. S. Commissioner, the Hon. Townsend Harris, was the only foreigner allowed to reside at Medo, as ^{the city} ~~it~~ then was called. This short visit made for health was not thrown away. At this time Dr. McCartee secured the first set of matrices ever cut for a font of the Japanese ^r Hiragana characters. These were cut, or obtained, by a Japanese scholar at the risk of his life for Dr. McCartee, on a ruled block of yellow box wood which the latter had taken to Japan for this purpose from the Superintendent of the Mission Press at Shanghai. Dr. McCartee by his knowledge of the Chinese written characters had been able to communicate with this Japanese scholar, who in turn was anxious to learn English; and had given him several lessons in English, ^{and helpful intercourse,} every week. The Japanese scholar was particularly ready to show his appreciation of this favor; and just before Dr. McCartee left the country came to him at night, disguised, and without his sword, to deliver to him the completed block; saying that it might

Its latest revision at the hands of the author was made in Japanese in the year 1890, and is called *Makoto no Michi*. It forms "An Easy Introduction to Christianity", and is a little classic of its kind.

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cost him his head if he were discovered. The block was taken to Shanghai, where the types were made; although for some years longer it was dangerous to circulate in Japan Christian literature in the native language. But a tract which Dr. McCartee had composed in Chinese ⁱⁿ 1851 was translated by Dr. Hepburn into Japanese, and, as Dr. Hepburn says, it was secretly cut in blocks in Yokohama, carried over by him to Shanghai, where 5000 copies were printed at the Presbyterian Mission Press, and taken back to Japan in 1867 - the first Protestant Christian tract in Japanese. In the three countries and languages of China, Japan and Korea, it has now had an immense and influential circulation. For about three years, 1862-1865, Dr. McCartee did pioneer work in Chefoo, and there aided Dr. Corbett, who arrived later than himself, in organizing the first Christian Church of that place. One prosperous church Dr. McCartee organized after this in Ningpo, ~~ex~~ chiefly by his own efforts; and with it to the end of his life retained a vital and fostering connection. But ^{dur} ~~being~~ all of the twenty-eight years, 1844-1872, he was chiefly employed in medical ^{and evangelistic} work; although he also accomplished much literary work in Chinese, composing, ^{editing} or translating not fewer than thirty four books and tracts of a religious and educational sort, of which a bibliographical list is given in Wyllie's Memorials of Protestant Missionaries to the Chinese.

Besides this he often acted as U. S. Consul, or in Consular ~~in~~ employment at Ningpo, Chefoo and Shanghai; and several times he successfully effected diplomatic work of unusual delicacy and import-

ance, and ^{juridical} ~~judicial~~ work in the Mixed Court at Shanghai. He held that his calling as a missionary did not absolve him from his obligations as a citizen of the United States; but every commission that he received, and they were many, was wholly unsolicited by himself, and so soon as he ~~could~~ properly could he always relinquished his civil appointments. In 1861, ~~being~~ ^{when} the T'aiping rebellion ^{was at its height,} he accompanied Flag Officer Stribling, and his small squadron, to treat with the rebels at Nanking. And largely by his ^{cowage,} [^] tact, and knowledge of the native ways and languages, he secured personal access to their ^{leaders,} ~~chief,~~ and ^{from} ~~them a sealed~~ ~~the latter's~~ guarantee of protection for all Americans against violence ^{and for all natives in their employ, or care. By these terms, a few} from the rebels. ^{of American Citizens.} With this also he obtained special terms for Ningpo ^{and their relatives} ~~which later, in Ningpo,~~ ^{Dr. Cartee's} that released many native Christians who had been held as prisoners, ^{were} ~~released~~ ^{and} much impending massacre was prevented. But for his ^{part in the stipulations presented,} ~~part in the stipulations presented,~~ ^{for nothing more than the protection of Americans engaged in trade.} these would have called for nothing more than the protection of Americans engaged in trade.

Again in 1865, in the capacity of Consul at Chefoo, he effected the settlement of a dispute reported by the U. S. Minister Burlingame in the U. S. Foreign Relations for 1866 as one of the most difficult cases for diplomatic action he had met with. In 1872, at the request of the Consul General George F. Seward, ^{Dr. McCartee} ~~he~~ acted as Interpreter and U. S. Assessor in the Mixed Court at Shanghai. At that time a Peruvian vessel, the Maria Luz, with 300 Chinese Coolies on her way from ~~M~~ Macaoto Peru was driven by a typhoon into the harbor of Yokohama, where the coolies appealed for rescue. The cruelties practiced ~~at~~ upon the Chinese at the Chinha Islands were well known, and the Japanese authorities intervened. Dr. McCartee represented to the Taotai

of Shanghai that the Chinese government should not allow these 300 men to remain a charge to the Japanese. The Taotai was thus led to memorialize the Viceroy, who appointed the Chinese Judge of the Mixed Court, together with Dr. McCartee as ~~an~~ ^{Advisor}, to proceed to Japan and receive the coolies. This was the first time in centuries that an ^{(and this event not only ended the nefarious traffic which had gone on for years,} envoy from China had been sent to Japan; ~~but~~ ^{it formed} the beginning of ^{diplomatic} modern relations between those countries. The Japanese authorities treated them with great distinction, and the mission was successfully fulfilled. After the safe return of the coolies Dr. McCartee received a gold medal and complimentary letter from the Chinese authorities.

In that year of 1872 Dr. Guido F. Verbeck was ~~an~~ ^{Advisor} to the Japanese Department of Education, and Director of the institution which formed the incipient University of Tokyo. Dr. McCartee had become acquainted with him ten years before ^{at} Nagasaki, and the two men ^{had} then entered upon a friendship ^{which} ~~that~~ ripened until the death of Dr. Verbeck thirty six years later in 1898. It is said of Dr. Verbeck by his recent biographer, Dr. W. E. Griffis, (p. 21) that "He had no one very close intimate among his friends." An exception however must be made for Dr. McCartee; for these two veterans ^{dur} ~~ing~~ their later years were peculiarly congenial and affectionately intimate, as their respective families can readily show.

At the instance and by the persuasion of Dr. Verbeck, Dr. ~~Verbeck~~ McCartee received and accepted at this time an appointment as Professor of Law and of Nature ^{al} ~~al~~ Science at the University of Tokyo.

So ended his first twenty eight years of service mostly given to China , and so began a second twenty-eight years of service, chiefly devoted to Japan; although this later period still included some of his most important work for China. He held this University position for five years, doing much besides for the organization of the library, ^{the} collections, botanical garden, and the Tokyo Girls' Normal School. All of this labor gave entire satisfaction to the Japanese government, and received abundant evidence of its high appreciation.

In 1877 Dr. McCartee resigned this position, and returned for six months to Shanghai; where he was called to discharge the functions of Vice Consul General, U. S. Assessor of Mixed Court, and Director of Mails in the Consulate. It was ^{dur}ing a difficult exigency of the Consulate that he held this post, resigning it when the exigency was past. With the extreme regret and highest encomiums of Consul General G. Wiley Wells he was released in November 1877 to become ~~Secretary and~~ Foreign Advisor ^{with the rank of Secretary,} to the First Chinese Legation in Japan. It was probably not a little due to his own influence that this Legation was established at that time. There were two envoys connected with it, a Minister and a Vice Minister of whom the second had been a Ningpo merchant, and for years a pupil and friend of Dr. McCartee . He was a man of ability and enterprise, greatly interested in foreign sciences, and in the renovation of his own country. He became an officer in the imperial service, and maintained with Dr. McCartee a correspondence during the latter's residence in Tokyo. Dr. McCartee regarded him as a fit man to introduce a

a Chinese embassy to Japan; and told him the Chinese Government ought to have a representative in Japan, and that he should obtain the appointment of Consul General. ^{This man} He had not hitherto been of high official rank; ~~but when the embassy soon afterward was established he was sent with it as vice-minister.~~ *(but he successfully urged the matter upon the attention of his superiors, and this led to the establishment of the embassy with which he was* sent ~~with it~~ as ^a vice-minister. Immediately on ~~receiving~~ receiving this appointment he sought out his old friend, Dr. McCartee, then at the Consulate ~~at~~ ⁱⁿ Shanghai, and urged him to accompany the embassy as Foreign Secretary and Advisor. With the reluctant consent of Consul General Wells, who did not like to part with him, and the urgent solicitation of U. S. Minister Bingham at Tokyo, who regarded Dr. McCartee's appointment to this post as most auspicious for the interests of three governments, the position was accepted.

During his incumbency of this office occurred a serious dispute over the respective claims of China and Japan to the ~~Boocher~~ ^{Boocher} Islands. General U. S. Grant had reached Japan from China, and had been asked by Li Hung Chang to mediate in this controversy. He spoke of this to Dr. McCartee, who, as chairman of the reception committee organized by American ~~residents~~ ^{residents} to meet General Grant, was thrown much with the General owing his sojourn in East Japan. General Grant said frankly that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the history and geography of the ~~Boocher~~ ^{Boocher} Islands to act as arbitrator in the case. But Dr. McCartee had ~~thoroughly~~ ^{thoroughly} studied all the maps and native literature of the subject, both Chinese and Japanese, that he had been able to collect with a year's search. He suggested to General Grant ~~the~~ ^{a basis}

proposed by the government of Japan.

of compromise which was afterwards adopted by both governments, and by the Chinese they were not ready to accept it, and lost the whole of their claims; which a serious conflict was averted. But the offer was the best that Japan could then have been induced to make.

ly in the Japan Gazette a series of letters entitled Audi Alteram Par-

tem which occasioned much surprise, and exerted much influence, by their exhaustive treatment of the subject; *(although it was some time*

known outside ^{of} the Chinese Legation. These were republished as a

pamphlet, and were ^{also} translated into Chinese, and form an important contribution, based on original sources, to the political history of the

countries concerned. While connected with this embassy, Dr. McCartee did all the translating into Chinese character, of the Japanese French and English documents which the embassy handled; as in 1862-3

he had completed the Bridgman - Culbertson version of the entire Bible into Chinese by translating directly from the Hebrew text the book of Jeremiah's Lamentations. For his services in the Legation the

Chinese government gave him a rank of Honorary Consul General, and other marks of unusual favor; only wishing that these services might be permanently retained. But in May 1880 Dr. McCartee resigned this

position and returned to the ^{United} States. Here he remained seven years, attending to the education of a ward, writing for a projected edition of Appleton's Encyclopedia, acting for some time as American Secretary to the Japanese Legation in Washington, giving expert assistance in arranging collections at the Smithsonian Institution, and all the time keeping up his Japanese studies and interests.

In May 1887 he spent a summer in Japan, then a year in Amoy engaged in missionary work at his own charges, and then six months in the same

manner at Kobe. In April 1889 he accepted reappointment under the Presbyterian Board, and spent ten years in Tokyo as a member of ^{its} East Japan Mission, teaching, aiding in church work, making evangelistic visits to hospitals and prisons, writing and translating ~~into~~ into Japanese several widely influential tracts. During the most of these ten years he was also engaged upon a critical and exegetical work dealing more especially with the Chinese characters employed in the Japanese version of the New Testament. This was left nearly completed at his death; and as Dr. McCartee was practically familiar from his youth with Hebrew and Greek, was a good scholar in the Japanese written language, and as a sinologue was ~~fully~~ unsurpassed, the presumption is that this unfinished work would ^{still} ~~have proved~~ with proper editing, ^{prove} invaluable to the scholarship and Christianity of Japan. Unless by some unhappy accident the manuscript has been lost. His last illness began August 1899. In October he sailed for San Francisco to find a milder winter, and make a final disposition of his affairs. There he rallied and accomplished this purpose, but died July 17th 1900, in his eighty first year, a pioneer missionary who had been "made all things to all men" (1 Cor. 9:22.) It is fortunate for all who are interested in either the history of Christian missions or the transformation of the Far East, that this admirable and eventful life is not left wholly unrecorded. Dr. McCartee was strongly averse to autobiography; but for twenty-five years he had been repeatedly urged by different ones to commit his memories to writing. As a last resort all the members of the Tokyo Mission with which he was connected, by a formal and unanimous resolution, entreated him to undertake this labor;

and two years before his death he set about it with a most felicitous result. Having the constant encouragement and efficient aid of his friend, Mr. R. S. Miller, of the American Legation at Tokyo, he completed his ~~his~~ personal narrative to the year 1880; at which time he passed his sixtieth birthday, left the Chinese Legation, and returned to the ^{United States} thus covering all of his more vigorous years. So far the book was nearly ready for publication when it fell to the lot of the present writer to bring the story to its proper close and sum up the values of the life portrayed. With ~~x~~ this done the volume will, it is hoped be shortly issued. ~~The pages that here follow the brief foregoing summary of Dr. McCartee's career will form a chapter that is added to his personal narrative.~~

D. B. McCartee
A Sketch of His
Career

From C. F. Young,
148 Montague St.,
City.

Sketch of
Dr. McCauley's
Career

==

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
117 Macon St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

4500
about
1000

8/2

Dr Divie Bethune McCartee.

An American Missionary Statesman.

~~By~~ Eli T. Sheppard LL.B. Formerly of the
~~Consular Service in China, and late Inter-~~
~~national Law Adviser to the Government of~~
Japan. #

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(Footnote) ~~Col.~~ E.T. Sheppard was U.S. Consul at Tientsin from
1869 to 1876. He was then, upon recommendation of President U.S. Grant,
appointed by the Emperor of Japan as Adviser in International Law to
the Japanese ~~Ministry~~ ^{Gaimusho, or} Foreign Office. This position he held until
~~some time in 1880, when on account of ill health it was resigned; and~~
~~since then Col. Sheppard has resided in San Francisco.~~ ^{and Oakland.} He is the
author of very valuable treatises upon consular service and juris-
diction, ~~one of these discussing the history, principles, practice~~
~~and abuse of Extra Territoriality~~ was published first as a series of
articles in the Japan Weekly Mail in 1879. They were republished by
the Government of Japan in a pamphlet of 90 pages (8 1/4 by 5 1/2) and were
translated into Chinese by Dr William F. Martin, then of Peking. A
second pamphlet of 70 pages (9 by 6) is made up of lectures on the
American Consular Service, delivered before the College of Commerce
of the University of California in March 1901. It is published by
the University Press. Besides these papers Col. Sheppard has issued
an important address on the Future of the Pacific Ocean. This was de-
livered before the Unitarian Club of San Francisco, March 28, 1898, and
makes a pamphlet of 32 pages (9 by 6). All of these writings are

still

~~peculiarly~~ pertinent to the present relations of the United States with the Far East; and they ^{well deserve to} ~~should~~ be issued together in a permanent and accessible form. H. W. Rankin]

~~H. W. Rankin.~~

The long and eminently useful career of Dr McCartee in China and Japan affords one of the most conspicuous, and, at the same time, happy illustrations of the priceless value of high personal character joined with comprehensive ideals in the field of missionary effort. Students of missionary work, the world over, have been struck with the immense influence and subduing force of personal character in every department and region of that work. It has been truthfully observed that not only the vigor, but the very existence, of American Protestant Missions in the Far East seems to centre about the personality of a few individuals like Drs S. Wells Williams, ^{Dr McCartee,} Dr W.A.P. Martin, ^{and} Dr Hepburn, ^{Dr Verbeck,} Dr Brown, ^{of rare learning,} and ~~Dr McCartee,~~ men supremely endowed with force of character, ~~subin-~~ ~~ed with~~ unselfish zeal and undying enthusiasm.

The history of American Missionary enterprises in both China and Japan, since the middle of the nineteenth century, affords a striking illustration of this Providential fact, that at the most critical epochs in these countries, during that time, men like these mentioned have been at hand; and the influence of their lives and labors ~~has~~ been singularly instrumental in shaping the course of events ~~that are~~ momentous in the history of the world.

During his fifty-six years of connection with China and Japan, ~~terminated by his death in San Francisco in 1900,~~ Dr McCartee gained a practical knowledge of the language, literature, laws, institutions and religions of these countries; such a knowledge as only comes from long and intimate study, and a long, personal and friendly contact with them. He firmly believed that the inward corruption and downward tendencies of Oriental life could be arrested, ^{only} by Christianity; but he was equally

convinced that zeal and preaching alone would not effect the desired ends of Christian Missions. Christianity must be not only preached but exemplified in many ways to produce a large and fundamental change in the national life of ^a ~~the~~ people possessing an antique and petrified civilization, an elaborate culture and fixed philosophy ~~many~~ centuries old. The work of undermining the colossal fabric of misbelief existing in these countries demands some methods different, perhaps, from those which may be successfully employed among races more rude and barbarous than these are.

Accordingly he did not think that these highly civilized Asiatics would "fall like ripe fruit before the first breath of the Gospel". No one could be more assured than was he of the supreme importance of individual conversion in order to ^{any} ~~early~~ national regeneration. Few could be more assiduous than was he, ^{dur} ~~ing~~ the greater portion of his life in the East, in sowing broadcast the Gospel seed by direct evangelization, the printed page and informal converse. But, like S. Wells Williams, ^{*} [~~Footnote; See Life of S. W. Williams, p. 180~~] he felt that many "subsidiary means" must be employed by Christianity to secure the real advance of its own principles, and their incorporation in the social organization. Scientific agencies, legitimate commerce, the telegraph, railway, school and college, newspaper, hospital, and the very presence of foreigners in the country, ^{could all be made to serve} ~~are all important means of promoting~~ the interests of the Gospel. It should not, however, be supposed that Dr. McCartee was a believer in what is known as "the gunboat policy" in the Orient; or that ~~he~~ countenanced any form of compulsion as a Christianizing adjunct. Far from it. No one was more conscientiously opposed to such a reliance upon the "worldly arm of flesh". In a conversation which I had with him during one of the fanatical outbreaks against

missionaries in North China many years ago, I was much struck with his views:

"American missionaries", said he, "will make slow progress in China, so long as they continue to invoke the interposition of their consuls, or call for the presence of gunboats on every trivial occasion". "This gunboat policy ~~is continued~~, only serves to deepen the hatred and distrust of the Chinese toward foreigners generally, and missionaries in particular, by reminding them that the missionary is forced upon them".

[Footnote, "This relation of the missionary to the consul is treated with great wisdom by the *former* Minister to China, George W. Seward, in a circular letter addressed to all the consuls of the United States in China, dated Peking, April 6, 1875. It is a letter which may be found in the U. S. Diplomatic Correspondence for that year, and which deserves putting into ^{accessible} shape for the reading of every consul and missionary stationed in China to-day.]

I was rather astonished, some years later, to hear an inverted echo of this sentiment from the Tsung-li Yamen at Peking: "Take away your missionaries and your opium", said Prince Kung, "and we can live together in peace". On another occasion, Dr. McCartee expressed to me his private views on the subject of extraterritoriality in China; views which impressed me as eminently sensible and just.

"It is ^{the} boast of Christian nations", he said, "that their citizens living in China and Japan carry with them their own national laws and customs, are exempt from the local laws and customs, and are accountable only to the jurisdiction of their respective consuls. In too many instances this doctrine of extraterritoriality is abused, with the result that the local laws and municipal regulations of the Chinese are flagrantly disregarded by foreigners in the country". "This assumption of foreign national superiority ~~is continued~~ is exceedingly galling to the Chinese government and people; and it is a frequent reminder to them

that their country is in danger of passing permanently under the dominion of foreign nations". ~~Dr. McCartee was well versed in the literature and principle~~ of international law; and no student of this branch of jurisprudence can read these words of his without recalling to mind the eloquent and historic opinion on this subject once pronounced by the greatest Lord Chancellor of England: "When the Roman citizen carried with him his rights of citizenship, and boasted that he could plead in all the courts of the world, 'Civis Romanus Sum', his boast was founded, not on any legal principle, but upon the fact that his barbarian countrymen had overrun the world with their arms, and reduced all laws to silence, and ~~annihilated~~ ^{annihilated} the independence of foreign nations".

Dr. McCartee was not entirely alone in thinking it strangely anomalous, that after twenty centuries of time, the very maxim which ^{the} pagan Romans regarded as "the badge of universal subjection which their warriors had fixed upon mankind" should come to be adopted as ~~the maxim of~~ ^{the} Christian nations in their intercourse with non-Christian states.

It is not easy, within the limits of a brief notice like this, adequately to formulate the ideals of a man like Dr. McCartee, so liberal minded, so widely cultivated, so widely experienced among men, yet so unmistakably animated by religious aims. Broadly speaking, he regarded Christianity as primarily a religious force, establishing, first of all, normal relations between man and his Maker. But by this very fact he also regarded Christianity as preëminently a civilizing force, creating the best possible ~~relations~~ ^{conditions} between man and man. The missionary is emphatically the avant courier, the advance herald of a higher and better civilization, one that is or may be dominated by Christian ideals. Stationed at the outposts of the pagan and Mohammedan world, and representing the spiritual side of life, the missionary, Dr. McCartee thought,

should hold aloft in one hand the Book of ^LLife, and in the other the torch of science; not that these things are of equal value, but they must go together. There should ^{indeed} be a suitable division of labor, according with the fitness of men. There is work for the cleric, and work for ~~the~~ laymen, and for ~~the~~ women too. But in many ways, the missionary enterprise must be prepared to lend a hand in helping up less favored nations. It should follow up the precepts of the Gospel by introducing a knowledge of arts and sciences, and should exemplify the social ethics of Christianity in whatever kind of work the exigencies of a particular field demand.

Dr. McCartee's life work was perhaps the most lucid and satisfactory illustration of his own ideal of the missionary's function. From the beginning of his active career in 1844, as a missionary doctor in Ningpo, until the close of his long life, we see him constantly reappearing in fields and forms of usefulness other than those conventionally dedicated to missionary labor; but, however and wherever employed, we find him always working definitely in one direction.

His old colleague at Ningpo, Dr. Martin, says of him in a ~~letter~~ ^{letter}; [Footnote. [#] To a nephew of Dr. McCartee's, dated Peking, P. R. C., 1861.]

"I never knew any man who combined in so high a degree the labors of an author, preacher, and medical practitioner. In the earlier years of the opening of the ports his services as a physician were called for on all sides; not by missionaries and Chinese only, but by the mercantile community and foreign shipping. In his versatility and untiring energy he seems to have been made for a pioneer; while his long

tenure of a consular post contributed much to his influence among the Chinese." And the ^{facsimile} Anglican Bishop of North China, the Rgt. Rev. George E. Moule, who also knew Dr. McCartee well in Ningpo, ^{wrote} ~~writes~~ of him in the following words: [~~Extracts. * To his Bishop, from~~ ^{the Cause} ~~the Cause~~, ~~from~~ ~~the Cause~~, June 28, 1901.] "Taken all in all I suppose no missionary has more worthily upheld the character of his profession. I have always regretted that missionaries should ever consent to accept a political appointment. Much, I know, may be said on the other hand. But Dr. McCartee's singleness of aim in all relations of life was so conspicuous, that his tenure of a consular office can have done nothing but raise the credit of Christianity, and American Christianity, in the eyes of both Mandarins and people. In those early days (1844-1858) access to the higher Mandarins was denied. I doubt indeed, whether down to the time of the Tai-ping troubles (1861-2) the business brought up to English and American consulates, was not conducted through the agency of a petty officer called Yung-tung, inferior in rank to a Che-hien, or District Magistrate, who himself is two grades below the Tao-tai, or "Intendent," with whom almost exclusively Ningpo consuls now do business. But my recollection is that Dr. McCartee, through his medical skill, Chinese scholarship, and especially his character as a Christian gentleman, had ~~had~~ ^{won} access to more than one or two of the wealthy and cultivated classes, living in and near Ningpo. If he had had something of the self-assertion which characterized some others, and less of the sense of humor which gave a charm to his conversation, he would have left a deeper mark upon the literature of missions, and in ~~the~~ ^{the} various fields of re-

search. But my impression of him is that no one of my missionary acquaintances won, and retained to the last, a warmer or more respectful regard from his brethren of all denominations, and from the Chinese of all ranks, than did Dr. McCartee."

It would be indeed a pleasing task to note the many interesting incidents and episodes of his varied life in China. But now it is only possible to cast a hasty glance at his slight, simple, almost pathetic but always dignified figure - a mere drop in the great ocean of Oriental life and movement, sinking now and then completely out of public view, to reappear as often in some other and important rôle of activity; and as repeatedly working out results which, humanly speaking, seem to us now little short of the miraculous. The many forms of his service will be recorded ~~at length~~ in his biography,

~~now in the course of preparation.)~~ ^{Here} ~~Here~~ can only be alluded to.

~~In another place,~~ [#] [Footnote: [#] In the N. Y. Observer, July 17, 1909.]

Professor David Murray, former Adviser to the Imperial Department of Education in Japan, ~~==~~ contributed a highly interesting memoir of Dr. McCartee, and especially of his labor there in that Department. To what Professor Murray has said I need only to add that few, if any, of ~~the~~ distinguished corps of American and European Scholars, engaged in the Educational Department of Japan, have obtained greater recognition than did Dr. McCartee; and none occupied a wider place of usefulness and influence. It would be difficult to say in which of several branches of learning he most excelled; but certain it is that no one obtained a larger ~~meed~~ meed of admiration and personal esteem,

Footnote: The brief autobiography left by Dr. McCartee, covering only sixty of his eighty years, was been published during the present year by Reeser Co, edited by Robert E. Speer. It The estimate written by Dr David Murray is included in an Appendix.

whether from his pupils, his associates in the University of Tokio, or his employers in the Government of Japan.

It ~~has been lately~~ ^{was} said of him by the Viscount Tanaka, who was then Vice-Minister of Education, ^{the doctor's nephew} [~~Footnote: In a letter to~~ ~~the~~ ~~Editor~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Journal~~ ~~of~~ ~~Education~~ ~~in~~ ~~Japan~~ ~~dated~~ ~~Tokio~~ ~~Sept.~~ ~~21~~ ~~1902.~~ ~~]~~ that ^{cc} ~~his~~ success in ~~con-~~ ~~nection~~ with our education was partly due to the wide range of his learning. He was a man to be respected as a teacher and trusted as a friend. He was true to himself as well as to others; and whatever he did, he did it with a profound sense of ~~the~~ responsibility. His good work for the education of Japan in the first stages of its development is a thing never to be forgotten."

It was my good fortune to enjoy an intimate acquaintance with Dr. McCartee, during those years of his life. My position afforded me exceptional opportunities for observing the character, methods and influence of his labors. At the time of which I am speaking, 1872-1880, Japan was passing through the most interesting and critical period of ^{her} transition from the Old to the New. The whole empire was ~~X~~ undergoing a great social revolution, so complete, so momentous and so swift that the very speed seemed to threaten the extinction of the national consciousness. Indeed many of the shrewdest observers of passing events, although sincerely wishing the Japanese well, feared that the nation was rushing to its destruction. It was a singular spectacle; the hermit empire of the changeless East suddenly caught up in the whirl of Western progress, and rushing headlong in the race of this new destiny! A complex social phenomenon so entirely unparalleled in history was well calculated to excite the

gravest apprehension as to the final result in the minds of contemporary onlookers. Dr. McCartee was one of those who believed that a nation like Japan could not import a new civilization as a man might buy a ready-made suit of clothes; that no foreign civilization grafted upon an Oriental State could live and thrive unless assimilated to the native parent stock. Moreover, although immense changes in the inner life of a highly sensitive people like the Japanese might indeed be effected from without, yet no mere exchange of one materialistic civilization for another could bode any good, unless both were interpenetrated and fused by those principles and ideals which Christianity alone supplies. And furthermore, these principles, to become generally accepted and operative in the East, must be embodied and made visible in lives that are able to counteract the ^{deep,} prevailing, ~~and deep,~~ instinctive, and no less well deserved distrust, suspicion and aversion directed against foreigners in the East.

~~The~~ Christian religion in China and Japan, in both the common and official mind, has inevitably been associated with the political designs of the West upon the East; with the arrogance and aggression of foreign states; with the greed and duplicity of foreign commerce; with the opium and coolie traffic; with the personal insolence and brutality which for 300 years the natives of those countries have abundantly suffered at the hands of ~~the~~ foreigners claiming to come from Christian lands; with the infamous lives of great numbers who claim the protection of supposedly Christian Governments. All this the Christian missionary must offset by such a life and work as shall conciliate these Eastern peoples not only to his faith, but to the

very presence of an Occidental in their midst. Nothing can better accomplish this than such exhibitions of Christian character in secular affairs as must profoundly convince pagan minds that the best friends their country has are those who are Christians indeed. And such was the impression that Dr. McCartee made in every situation and relation of life, among foreigners as well as natives in both China and Japan.

In his view there was no conceivable condition of society ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ which Christianity was not better for any people than Mohammedanism, Buddhism or Confucianism. Yet his profound knowledge of Oriental literature, philosophy and history made him aware that the East possesses some institutions, and its wisdom many maxims, little inferior to those of the West. He refused to ignore the virtuous aspects of these ethnic teachings, the sanction lent to them by a venerable antiquity, or the powerful hold which they have upon Oriental character. On the contrary he emphasized all points of agreement to be found between these teachings and those of Christianity. He always aimed to meet the native Chinaman or Japanese, whether peasant, merchant, officer or scholar, upon his own ground; and then to show how Christianity satisfied needs which, while partly recognized, are wholly unprovided for in the pagan teachings. But to enlarge upon the antagonisms involved appeared to him highly mischievous; while the unquestionable merits that belong to those nations and systems he recognized most cordially.

This function of conciliation, ^{and the promotion of a mutual understanding between all parties concerned,} was exemplified by Dr. McCartee with notable success in public diplomacy. It is a part of unwritten

history, ~~as it may not be out of place to remark,~~ that in the field of diplomacy he smoothed the way for negotiating some of the most beneficent treaty provisions between China and Japan, indirectly affecting the relation of these countries with the Western Treaty Powers. His part was mainly unofficial and in the back-ground. It was that of a confidential counsellor whose assistance was sought, and highly valued by those officially concerned. For this reason what he did was not known to the public then, and cannot yet be fully told. It is better known that in the final suppression of the Coolie traffic in 1872-3, one of the most inhuman evils of modern times, this humble missionary doctor was a very considerable factor; and it was not by accident or chance that in the adjustment of international disputes between China and Japan he came twice prominently to the front. His recognized experience and efficiency in the consular service of his own country at three different ports of China, his established reputation for fair dealing and flawless integrity in both private and official relations, his great scholarly attainments, his urbanity and piety, combined with a rare aptitude for diplomatic ~~negotiations~~ ^{business,} more than once attested in the official correspondence of the United States, rendered him a conspicuous figure of his time, and marked him out as one pre-eminently suited for diplomatic employment. Besides this, in the first days of the University of Tokyo, where his chair was properly that of Natural History, he for three years taught Justinian's Institutes, Pomeroy's Municipal Law, and the elements of the Law of Nations.

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years between China and Japan, so nearly even in the attention given to the interests of both. For this attention was continued by Dr McCartee during his visits to the United States. Certainly no other foreigner was ever better situated for understanding these two countries in their mutual relations, and in their points of comparison and contrast. No other foreigner ever served both countries with more loyalty to their best interests, or ever received a larger measure of confidence from the natives of both. Too true a friend not to rebuke their faults, he appreciated the excellencies of both; and in many ways he sought to bring about the best mutual understanding between them. For nearly three years, 1877--80, Dr McCartee was Foreign Adviser, with the rank of Secretary, to the first resident Legation of China in Tokyo. But the far East as a whole was always present to his mind, and his conception of needs, and adaptation of services, were those of a true Christian statesman.

Indeed so comprehensive were his powers, labors, influence and aims, that no other designation quite befits him. Yet such ^{was} ~~were~~ the charm of his mind and character, that I account the long years of intimate association with him among the sweetest memories of ^{my} life. During all the time that I was connected with Consular and Diplomatic service in China, and later, during the years in which I was International Law Adviser to the Government of Japan, I saw much of him; and he honored me with a measure of his private confidence, and personal friendship accorded to few. I had good opportunities for knowing the kind of influence that he exerted, and its large results.

But one more testimony will be quoted here. The Viscount Tanaka Fujimaro, ex-Vice-Minister of Education, and ex-Minister to ^{Italy} ~~Washington~~, was not only a warm personal friend of Dr McCartee, but a man well situated for knowing exactly his standing among the Japanese. In the

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letter above referred to, Mr Tanaka, says, that "Dr McCartee was thoroughly acquainted with Japan, its languages, its literature, and its people"; and then in regard to the Lee Choo affair of 1879--"You are right in saying that when he acted as Adviser at the time of the first Chinese Legation, he contributed much toward the peace between the two countries. And one thing more I should like to add, that I and my wife used to call on Dr McCartee and family very often while they were here, sometimes staying with them for several hours. We were very much struck with the beautiful home life which Dr McCartee had".

Dr McCartee while he lived was not called a statesman, and there were 18 out of 56 years in which he was not called a missionary. But if indeed, ^{truth} and aside from merely professional distinctions, such a man is not a statesman or is not a missionary, then who is? How obviously great beyond measurement, and Christian beyond doubt, the influence of such a life must be! He never would accept or retain a position that involved the smallest compromise of his Christian faith. As a ripe scholar, a practising physician, an accomplished diplomatist, a missionary and a gentleman, he was greatly admired and respected; but his enduring fame will chiefly dwell in the example afforded by his pure and spotless life of that sober godliness and righteousness, and self-oblivious kindness, which we are fain to believe perfect the man and exalt a people.

San Francisco,

Dec. 12th, 1902.

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE
EDITOR

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
MANAGING EDITOR

FOREIGN AFFAIRS



AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

25 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK

December 15, 1923

Henry W. Rankin, Esq.
Swanton, Vermont

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your courtesy in letting us see the essay on Dr. Mc Car-tee. Unfortunately it does not seem suitable for use in FOREIGN AFFAIRS, and I am returning it to you herewith.

Yours very truly,

Hamilton Fish Armstrong
Managing Editor

Dr. Divie Bethune McCartee.

An American Missionary Statesman.

By Eli T. Sheppard, LL.B., Formerly of the
Consular Service in China, and late Inter-
national Law Adviser to the Government of
Japan. *

[Footnote: *] Col. E. T. Sheppard was U.S. Consul at Tientsin from 1869 to 1876. He was then, upon recommendation of President U.S. Grant appointed by the Emperor of Japan as Adviser in International Law to the Japanese Gaimusho, or Foreign Office. This position he held until some time in 1880, when on account of ill health it was resigned; and since then Col. Sheppard has resided in San Francisco. He is the author of very valuable treatises upon consular service and ^{Ex-territorial} jurisdiction. One of these discussing the history, principles, practice and abuse of Extra Territoriality was published first as a series of articles in the Japan Weekly Mail in 1879. They were republished by the Government of Japan in a pamphlet of 90 pages (8 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$) and were translated into Chinese by Dr. William P. Martin, then of Peking. A second pamphlet of 70 pages (9 by 6) is made up of lectures on the American Consular Service, delivered before the College of Commerce of the University of California in March 1901. It is published by the University Press. Besides these papers Col. Sheppard has issued an important address on the Future of the Pacific Ocean. This was delivered before the Unitarian Club of San Francisco, March 28, 1898, and makes a pamphlet of 32 pages (9 by 6). All of these writings are

peculiarly pertinent to the present relations of the United States
with the Far East; and they ^{well deserve to} ~~should~~ be issued together in a permanent
and accessible form. H. W. Rankin]

The long and eminently useful career of Dr McCartee in China and
Japan affords one of the most conspicuous, and, at the same time, happy
illustrations of the priceless value of high personal character joined
with comprehensive ideals in the field of missionary effort. Students
of missionary work, the world over, have been struck with the immense
influence and subduing force of personal character in every department
and region of that work. It has been truthfully observed that not only
the vigor but the very existence of American Protestant Missions in the
Far East seems to centre about the personality of a few individuals like
Dr S. Wells Williams, Dr W.A.P. Martin, ^{Dr McCartee,} Dr Hepburn, Dr Verbeck, ^{and} Dr Brown,
~~and~~, men supremely endowed with force of character, combin-
ed with unselfish zeal and undying enthusiasm.

The history of American Missionary enterprises in both China and
Japan, since the middle of the nineteenth century, affords a striking
illustration of this providential fact, that at the most critical epochs
in those countries, during that time, men like these mentioned have
been at hand; and the influence of their lives and labors have been
singularly instrumental in shaping the course of events that are momen-
tous in the history of the world.

During his fifty-six years of connection with China and Japan, ter-
minated by his death in San Francisco in 1900, Dr McCartee gained a
practical knowledge of the language, literature, laws, institutions and
religions of these countries; such a knowledge as only comes from long
and intimate study, and a long, personal and friendly contact with them.
He firmly believed that the inward corruption and downward tendencies
of Oriental life could be arrested ^{only} by Christianity; but he was equally

practical knowledge of the language, literature, laws, institutions and religions of those countries; such a knowledge as only comes from long and intimate study, and a long, personal and friendly contact with them. He firmly believed that the inward corruption and downward tendencies of Oriental life could be arrested only by Christianity; but he was equally convinced that zeal and preaching alone would not effect the desired ends of Christian Missions. Christianity must be not only preached but exemplified in many practical ways to produce a large and fundamental change in the national life of ~~the~~ people possessing an antique and petrified civilization, an elaborate culture and fixed philosophy many centuries old. The work of undermining the colossal fabric of misbelief existing in these countries demands some methods different perhaps from those which may be successfully employed among races more rude and barbarous than these are.

Accordingly he did not think that these highly civilized Asiatics would "fall like ripe fruit before the first breath of the Gospel". No one could be more assured than was he of the supreme importance of individual conversion in order to ~~any~~ ^{any} national regeneration. Few could be more assiduous than was he, ~~during~~ ^{during} the greater portion of his life in the East, in sowing broadcast the Gospel seed by direct evangelization, the printed page and informal converse. But, like S. Wells Williams, [Footnote; See Life of S. W. Williams, p.180] he felt that many "subsidiary means" must be employed by Christianity to secure the real advance of its own principles, and their incorporation in the social organization. Scientific agencies, legitimate commerce, the telegraph, railway, school and college, newspaper, hospital, and the very presence of foreigners in the country, ~~were all important means of promoting the interests of the Gospel.~~ ^{could all be made to serve} It should not, however, be supposed that Dr. McCartee was a believer in what is known as "the gunboat policy" in the Orient; or that he countenanced any form of compulsion as a Christianizing adjunct. Far from it. No one was more conscientiously opposed to such a reliance upon the "worldly arm of flesh". In a conversation which I had with him during one of the fanatical outbreaks against missionaries in North China many years ago, I was much struck with his views:

"American missionaries", said he, "will make slow progress in China, so long as they continue to invoke the interposition of their consuls, or call for the presence of gunboats on every trivial occasion". "This gunboat policy", he continued, "only serves to deepen the hatred and distrust of the Chinese toward foreigners generally, and missionaries in particular, by reminding them that the missionary is forced upon them." [Footnote; This relation of the missionary to the consul is treated with great wisdom by the former Minister to China, George F. Seward, in a circular letter addressed to all the consuls of the United States in China, dated Peking, March 3, 1875. It is a letter which may be found in the U. S. Diplomatic Correspondence for that year, and which deserves putting into shape for the reading of every consul and missionary stationed in China today.] I was rather astonished, some years later, to hear an inverted echo of this sentiment from the Tsung-li Yamen at Peking: "Take away your missionaries and your opium", said Prince Kung, "and we can live together in peace". On another occasion, Dr. McCartee expressed to me his private views on the subject of Extraterritoriality in China; views which impressed me as eminently sensible and just. "This ^{the} coast of Christian nations", he said, "that their citizens living in China and Japan carry with them their own national laws and customs, are exempt from the local laws and customs, and are ~~accountable~~ ^{amenable} only to the jurisdiction of their respective consuls. In too many instances

this doctrine of extraterritoriality is abused with the result that the local laws and municipal regulations of the Chinese are flagrantly disregarded by foreigners in the country". "This assumption of foreign national superiority," he continued, "is exceedingly galling to the Chinese government and people; and it is a frequent reminder to them that their country is in danger of passing permanently under the domination of foreign nations". Dr. McCartee was well versed in the literature and principles of international law; and no student of this branch of jurisprudence can read these words of his without recalling to mind the eloquent and historic opinion on this subject once pronounced by the greatest Lord Chancellor of England: "When the Roman citizen carried with him his rights of citizenship, and boasted that he could plead in all the courts of the world, 'Civis Romanus Sum', his boast was founded, not on any legal principle, but upon the fact that his barbarian countrymen had overrun the world with their arms, and reduced all laws to silence, and ~~annihilated~~ ^{annihilated} the independence of foreign nations".

Dr. McCartee was not entirely alone in thinking it strangely anomalous, that after twenty centuries of time, the very maxim which ^{the} pagan Romans regarded as "the badge of universal subjection which their warriors had fixed upon mankind" should come to be adopted as the maxim of Christian nations in their intercourse with non-Christian states.

It is not easy, within the limits of a brief notice like this, adequately to formulate the ideals of a man like Dr. McCartee, so liberal minded, so widely cultivated, so widely experienced among men, yet so unmistakably animated by religious aims. Broadly speaking, he regarded Christianity as primarily a religious force, establishing, first of all, normal relations between man and his Maker. But by this very fact he also regarded Christianity as preeminently a civilizing force, creating the best possible ^{connections} ~~relations~~ between man and man. The missionary is emphatically the avant courier, the advance herald of a higher and better civilization, one that is or may be dominated by Christian ideals. Stationed at the outposts of the pagan and Mohammedan world, and representing the spiritual side of life, the missionary, Dr. McCartee thought, should hold aloft in one hand the book of life, and in the other the torch of science; not that these things are of equal value, but they must go together. There should be a suitable division of labor, according with the fitness of men. There is work for the cleric, and work for ~~the~~ laymen, and for the women too. But in many ways, the missionary enterprise must be prepared to lend a hand in helping up less favored nations. It should follow up the precepts of the Gospel by introducing a knowledge of arts and sciences, and should exemplify the social ethics of Christianity in whatever kind of work the exigencies of a particular field demand.

Dr. McCartee's life work was perhaps the most lucid and satisfactory illustration of his own ideal of the missionary's function. From the beginning of his active career in 1844, as a missionary doctor in Ningpo, until the close of his long life we see him constantly reappearing in fields and forms of usefulness other than those conventionally dedicated to missionary labor; but, however and wherever employed we find him always working definitely in one direction. * His old colleague at Ningpo, Dr. Martin, says of him in a recent letter; [Footnote: *To his Biographer, dated Peking, Feb. 5, 1902.] "I never knew any man who combined in so high a degree the labors of an author, preacher, and medical practitioner. In the earlier years of the opening of the ports his services as a physician were called for on all sides; not by missionaries and Chinese only, but by the mercantile community and foreign shipping. In his versatility and untiring energy he seems to have been made for a pioneer; while his long tenure of a consular post contributed much to

his influence among the Chinese". And the Anglican Bishop of North China, the Rgt. Rev. George E. Moule, who also knew Dr. McCartee well in Ningpo, writes of him in the following words: [Footnote: *To his Biographer, from Hangchow, June 26, 1901.] "Taken all in all I suppose no missionary has more worthily upheld the character of his profession. I have always regretted that missionaries should ever consent to accept a political appointment. Much, I know, may be said on the other hand. But Dr. McCartee's singleness of aim in all relations of life was so conspicuous, that his tenure of a consular office can have done nothing but raise the credit of Christianity, and American Christianity, in the eyes of both Mandarins and people. In those early days (1844-1858) access to the higher Mandarins was denied. I doubt indeed, whether down to the time of the Tai-ping troubles (1851-2) the business brought up to English and American consulates was not conducted through the agency of a petty officer called Yung-tung, inferior in rank to a Che-hien, or District Magistrate, who himself is two grades below the Tao-tai, or "Intendant", with whom almost exclusively Ningpo consuls now do business. But my recollection is that Dr. McCartee, through his medical skill, Chinese scholarship, and especially his character as a Christian gentleman, had ~~was~~ access to more than one or two of the wealthy and cultivated classes, living in and near Ningpo. If he had had something of the self-assertion which characterized some others, and less of the sense of humor which gave a charm to his conversation, he would have left a deeper mark upon the literature of missions, and in ~~the~~ various fields of research. But my impression of him is that no one of my missionary acquaintances won, and retained to the last, a warmer or more respectful regard from his brethren of all denominations, and from the Chinese of all ranks than did Dr. McCartee."

It would be indeed a pleasing task to note the many interesting incidents and episodes of his varied life in China. But now it is only possible to cast a hasty glance at his slight, simple, almost pathetic but always dignified figure - a mere drop in the great ocean of Oriental life and movement, sinking now and then completely out of public view, to reappear as often in some other and important role of activity; and as repeatedly working out results which, humanly speaking, seem to us now little short of the miraculous. The many forms of his service will be recorded at length in his biography, now in the course of preparation. Here they can only be alluded to. In another place* [Footnote: *In the N. Y. Observer, July 17, 1902.] Professor David Murray, former Adviser to the Imperial Department of Education in Japan, has contributed a highly interesting memoir of Dr. McCartee, and especially of his labor there in that Department. To what Professor Murray has said I need only to add that few, if any, of ~~the~~ distinguished corps of American and European Scholars, engaged in the Educational Department of Japan, have obtained greater recognition than did Dr. McCartee; and ^{no} none occupied a wider ~~field~~ of usefulness and influence. It would be difficult to say in which of several branches of learning he most excelled; but certain it is that no one obtained a larger mead of admiration and personal esteem, whether from his pupils, his associates in the University of Tokio, or his employers in the Government of Japan. It has been lately said of him by the Viscount Tanaka, who was then Vice-Minister of Education,* [Footnote: *In a letter to his Biographer, dated Tokio, Sept. 21, 1902.] that "all his success in connection with our education was partly due to the wide range of his learning. He was a man to be respected as a teacher and trusted as a friend. He was true to himself as well as to others; and whatever he did, he did it with a profound sense of ~~the~~ responsibility. His good work for the Education of Japan in the first stages of its development is a thing

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years between China and Japan, so nearly even in the attention given to the interests of both. For this attention was continued by Dr McCartee during his visits to the United States. Certainly no other foreigner was ever better situated for understanding these two countries in their mutual relations, and in their points of comparison and contrast. No other foreigner ever served both countries with more loyalty to their best interests, or ever received a larger measure of confidence from the natives of both. Too true a friend not to rebuke their faults, he appreciated the excellencies of both; and in many ways he sought to bring about the best mutual understanding between them. For nearly three years, 1877--80, Dr McCartee was Foreign Adviser, with the rank of Secretary, to the first resident Legation of China in Tokyo. But the Far East as a whole was always present to his mind, and his conception of needs, and adaptation of services were those of a true Christian statesman.

Indeed

So comprehensive were his powers, labors, influence and aims, that no other designation quite befits him. Yet such ~~was~~ the charm of his mind and character, that I account the long years of intimate association with him among the sweetest memories of ^{my} life. During all the time that I was connected with Consular and Diplomatic service in China, and later, during the years in which I was International Law Adviser to the Government of Japan, I saw much of him; and he honored me with a measure of his private confidence, and personal friendship accorded to few. I had good opportunities for knowing the kind of influence that he exerted, and its large results.

But one more testimony will be quoted here. The Viscount Tanaka Fujimaro, ex-Vice-Minister of Education, and ex-Minister to ~~Washington~~ ^{Italy}, was not only a warm personal friend of Dr McCartee, but a man well situated for knowing exactly his standing among the Japanese. In the

letter above referred to, Mr Tanaka says that "Dr McCartee was thoroughly acquainted with Japan, its language, its literature, and its people"; and then in regard to the Lee Chee affair of 1879--"You are right in saying that when he acted as Adviser at the time of the first Chinese Legation, he contributed much toward the peace between the two countries. And one thing more I should like to add, that I and my wife used to call on Dr McCartee and family very often while they were here, sometimes staying with them for several hours. We were very much struck with the beautiful home life which Dr McCartee had".

Dr McCartee while he lived was not called a statesman, and there were 18 out of 56 years in which he was not called a missionary. But if indeed, and ^{apart} ~~apart~~ from merely professional distinction, such a man is not a statesman or is not a missionary, then who is? How obviously great beyond measurement and Christian beyond doubt the influence of such a life must be! He never would accept or retain a position that involved the smallest compromise of his Christian faith. As a ripe scholar, a practising physician, an accomplished diplomatist, a missionary and a gentleman, he was greatly admired and respected; but his enduring fame will chiefly dwell in the example afforded by his pure and spotless life of that sober godliness and righteousness, and self-oblivious kindness, which we are fain to believe perfect the man and exalt a people.

San Francisco,

Dec. 12th, 1902.

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
25 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK CITY



Henry W. Rankin, Esq.
Swanton
Vermont

*Col Shubards
tribute to
Dr. W. Carter
sent
to Selig & Jones
Feb 11 - 1924*

McCartee Documents

Recd 9 and May 30

Oakland May 24th 1913.

My dear Dr. Rankin,

I was glad to get your kind letter, which reached me a week ago. I would have answered you ^{long} before this, - but temporary illness has prevented: and I am still so shaky that ^{my physician} I am advised by to do as little writing or other work as possible ^{for the time being}.

Ever since your letter came I have been searching, as best I could, for the Typewriter memoir of St. M. Carter, which you speak of, but thus far I have failed entirely to find it. I fear that it was lost ^{or destroyed} along with a lot of my Miscellaneous papers, though I am

accident or a mistake on the part of the caretaker of my house on Taylor Street, while I was absent in Mexico in 1910-1911.

Before starting for Mexico I placed copies of all my Japan papers, — while I was advised ^{to the Japanese Foreign Office} — that is to say — my written opinions on diplomatic questions, ^{Treaty Revision} in connection with the History Department at the Stanford University, for the use of Professor Treat in writing his work on "Japan and the United States". I have gone through the Catalogue of my writings, manuscripts or at Stanford, but I do not find anything among them relating to Dr. Mc Carter or his work; ^{written or printed} The only matter regarding Dr. Mc Carter which I have found thus far

is a few of his letters to me,
which I had placed in one of my
Boxes, along with other letters - and
had forgotten about.

When I find a little better, I
will ~~run~~ ^{continue} the search until I find
the Manuscript, or satisfy myself
^{if it is still in existence,}
that it is irrevocably lost.

As you truly remark, there are
only a very few of Dr. McArthur's Contem-
poraries now living.

The only one of his Tokio associates
besides myself and Dr. Morse, is
Mr. Horace Wilson, who is still alive
and residing at 910, Bush Street
San Francisco.

While I was Consul at ^{Chianghai} ~~Tientsin~~ -
1869-1876, I was intimately acquainted
with ^{nearly} all of Dr. McArthur's Missionary Associates
of the American Board Missions ^{in China.} But
Alas, most of them have ^{since} passed away!

Your notes and corrections of Dr Whiters
Memoirs, I have pasted in the copy
Book sent me by Dr. Jones.

I sincerely hope that this may
find you in better health, and
that you may live to complete
all the work you have set out to
accomplish in this life. With my
best wishes and kindest regards
believe dear Dr. Rankin, as always

Faithfully yours
E. J. Shepard

5-855, Chabot Road.

Oakland, June 12th 1913.

My dear Dr. Rankin:

Your kind letter of June 1st came along in due course; but I had to lay it aside for a time on account of illness.

I am glad that you have found a copy of the lost manuscript and I thank you sincerely for your friendly wish to associate me with my dear old friend Dr. McCartie in his life work in the Far East. I fear that I do not deserve such an honor; I was never worthy of such; but I do feel that Dr. McCartie bestowed great honor upon me, by giving me his friendly confidence during the thirty odd years of our acquaintance.

Herewith inclosed I am sending you three letters of Dr. McCartie to myself, in dated respectively April 21st ^{or 1999} and June 20th 1889 also March 15, 1900. - The last named is, I believe, one of ^{the} very last of his letters to any one! I hope you may find these letters of some value to you. They certainly speak eloquently of Dr. McCartie's and my long personal friendship! All his other letters to me - extending from 1870 until the date of his death, have unfortunately been lost or destroyed, as I explained in my last letter to you.

As soon as I am better, I will try and give
you the meagre outline of my life as you
request. I shall be delighted to meet you
young lady friend, - Miss Latham, - at any
time that she may do me the honor of a call.

Thanking you once again for your letters
and for your kind wishes, and hoping sincerely
that this may find you in health and good
spirit, I remain, dear Mr. Rankin as always

Faithfully Yours

E. J. Sheppara

Per J. K. K. "America Maru"

Chas. T. Sheppard Esq.

San Francisco

California

U. S. A.

1624 Taylor



Vertical Japanese characters: 大日本郵便 (Great Japan Post) and 行 (Post Office).

No 17 Sankiji, Tokyo, Japan, 20th June, 1859.

Eli T. Sheppard Esq.

San Francisco, California -

My dear Colonel Sheppard

Your cordial and very welcome letter introducing Mr. B. Spooner, came duly to hand last week handed to me by that gentleman, who was brought to my house by my friend R. S. Miller Esq. of our U. S. Legation in Tokyo, who is also the honorary secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, to whom also, Mr. Spooner has probably brought a letter of introduction - It would, in any case, be a pleasure to show attention to any American, so well vouched for, and especially to one bringing a letter from you. He, however, did not give me an opportunity, for he only remained four days or so in Tokyo, and then went to Otsu, not far from Kyoto, where he is, I hear, to teach in a Japanese school. The position having been waiting for him, probably, through the good offices of some of the Japanese students whom he had met in the Revere Steam good for University. I was disappointed that he was not able to tell me more of your self and family. We hear very frequently mention made of you and yours in the letters of Dr. Eca Da Silva, who writes to Mrs. MacCartee by every mail steamer from San Francisco - and sincerely appreciate the kindness of your daughter, especially, when Dr. Da Silva was in the hospital. I am (thinking not for the first time, by any means,) of going with Mrs. MacCartee to San Francisco, to escape the winter of Tokyo, which, by no means severe, but is very trying to me, and has grown so, increasingly, every year for several years. Mrs. MacCartee enjoys good health and spirits, and the same used to be said of myself, but I have begun to be conscious of some what of the infirmity of old age - which is not wonderful, as it is nearly fifty six years since I first went to China. I suffered in China, from fever and ague, between 1844 and 1872, but in Japan, we have generally

been blessed with very good health; only within the last 4 or 5 years, I have become very sensitive to the cold of the Tokyo winter, which, as I said, is by no means severe. Yet I feel it so much that I cannot accomplish, by any means the amount of labor or exertion, that ten years ago I was quite equal to. We came to the East, the last time, in 1887, and have been enticed, for several years, to a year's furlough, but I have not availed myself of my privilege, disliking to break up our home and surroundings, but old friends of former years have almost all "gone before" us, and we although we have many pleasant acquaintances, yet are very frequently reminded that we have no "continuing city" here, and have, in fact, for several years, been looking forward to our summons to leave (we hope for the better country, where there is no breaking up of friendships nor any more partings.

It seems, prima facie, almost absurd for a man of my advanced age to be looking forward to any active employment, but possibly, among the many different spheres of action, I might find some two laborious employments where I could earn a very moderate salary or wages, that, with the little income we already possess, we might live in moderate comfort, in a climate like that of S. F. - where we would not be so far from friends and kindred. We think of leaving Japan for San Francisco, somewhere about the first of October next. We expect to keep Dr. Da Silva, advised of our movements, and already look forward with pleasant anticipation, to meeting again with yourself and Mrs. Sheppard and your daughter, to all of whom we send our cordial regards. I think that I acknowledged the receipt of your published lecture on "Pacific Topics" - It was an able presentation of that side of the question, and recalled to my memory your treatise on "Extraterritoriality" which attracted so much notice from both natives and foreigners at the time it was published. While some few of the former still survive, among the Japanese, most of the foreigners have disappeared. Brinkley still edits "The Mail". House lives with his "daughter" who has a husband. He is very much of a wreck. I shall look forward to seeing you in S. F. with much pleasure but meanwhile remain, with very kind regards from Mrs. W.C. and myself, to Mrs. Sheppard your daughter and yourself.

Very Sincerely Yours
W. V. M. Carter

No 17 Tenjoji, Tokyo, Japan, 21st April, 1899.

Eli T. Sheppard Esq. San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

My Dear Col. Sheppard,

I commenced almost immediately after receiving your lecture before the Unitarian Association, to write my acknowledgments and thanks, for I really read it with much interest - but I was called off, and could not finish my letter in time for the outgoing mail steamer. I have lent the lecture to our charge, Mr. Howard, who expressed a desire to read it. I want also to thank you and yours for the kindly attention shown to Dr. Min Eca Da Silva, who has had some experiences, since she left Japan, which rendered it a very fortunate thing for her to have friends whom she had known so many years ago, and who knew who and what she was. Mrs. McCarter has written to her at least once a month, on an average, ever since Dr. Min Da Silva left Japan - and she has spoken to us of friendly attentions from you - I speak of the pleasant associations of so many years ago, in Tokyo, and in Napa - How few of those old associates and acquaintances still remain - Capt. Pinkley still edits the "Japan Mail", Mr. E. A. House is at Yokohama, feeble in body, and I believe, unable to make any mental exertion - We hear sometimes, though very rarely, about Judge Bingham and his family, but I suppose you are quite as well posted as we are. The Rev. Dr. Thompson (who for a while acted as Interpreter in the U. S. Legation, and whose native place is not far from Cadiz - occasionally tells us some thing, which Dr. Thompson's daughters write - You would hardly recognize the former U. S. Legation - it has been enlarged and greatly improved and for a number of years has been a hotel, now called Hotel Metropole - patronized by foreign Secretaries of Legation, and by transient globe trotting and other boarders. The public buildings in Tokyo, would surprise you, they are really very creditable to the Japanese government. The streets of Tokyo, - widened in many places, but still awfully muddy in wet weather. We have had a mild winter, never below 36-40, and the earthquakes, though frequent, have been harmless in this part of Japan. The various officials, merchants, and politicians, are still busy and talking about the going into operation of the new treaties

They have been gradually ^{trying} to curtail the privileges and profits of foreigners and their policy and practice do not favour much of a disposition to do as they would be done by - Not hesitating to repudiate contracts when expected profits do not seem likely to accrue for they seem to think themselves perfectly justifiable - and even when their own courts have in a very few instances, given judgement against them, they have joined in boycott against the foreigners. I expect laws & regulations will be enforced against foreigners, and not against natives in many cases. I do not know if you see any Japanese papers. I take one "The Tokyo Times" (Ten 10 for. an.) owned and edited by Japanese, which is more satisfactory than any other that I have ever known. As to the weather - Spring is somewhat backward. The thermometer for a week or more has been at 60° Fahrenheit at 9-10 A.M. but damp and a bit chilly. The Cherry blossoms are in their glory. I hope heavy rain and wind will not destroy their beauty - I live very near the Union Chapel, one street from the river where the Tokyo Hotel kept by a shady character from Shanghai and his wife - was which burned down under suspicious circumstances some 20 or 25 years ago. My house is small, of one story, built of brick, and having ground around it where I have made a garden with a grass plot and planted trees shrubs &c. just now the garden is beautiful - wisteria - Azalea - Waphoe - maples, pomegranates, japonica, violets, peonies, Iris &c. I do not leave home for the country but am quite contented with my retiree wife - and we have a light breeze all through the summer. Mrs. McC. has spent a week or so at Nikko or at Lake but I prefer Mt. Fuji. I have been contemplating a visit to the U.S.A. but last fall I was not in sufficiently robust health to undertake the journey. Just now I am in fair health and strength for a man in his 80th year. Mrs. McC. is remarkably sprightly and active for a lady almost 73. We have been remarkably favored and appreciate our blessings. My old friends in the Eastern States have almost all left this world and although we may linger here a while longer I do not long for a much longer life. Hope Mrs. Shepard and yourself are in comfortable circumstances and happy in your associations and surroundings. With very kind regards to you both and to your daughter who is with you - from Mrs. McC. and myself I remain very sincerely yours
D. D. McC. Carlee

where I hope the climate will be more congenial and conducive to
your health and comfort. Mrs. McCarter and I have given up our
purpose to return to Japan in April. My health and strength are
not by any means firmly reestablished, and my friends in New York
have so strongly urged me to remain longer in this milder climate, that we ~~will~~
yield to their advice, and have decided to remain in California, Nev.,
for the next six months, or so. In the meanwhile I will try and visit Los
Angeles, (where I have one or two old friends) and perhaps other
places in that direction. I will try and let you know of our move-
ments from time to time - and the next time I hope I shall write a more
respectable letter. With very kind regards to Mrs. S. and yourself and
daughter from Mrs. McCarter and myself remain
Very Sincerely Yours
Mrs. McCarter

(March 18th 1900)

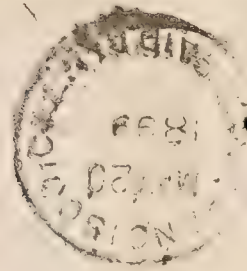
1624 Taylor St. San Francisco 18/3. 1900

My Dear Col. Sheppard

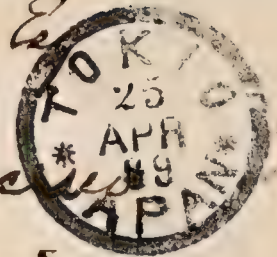
Your kind and very welcome letter of the 12th inst, came to hand yesterday, and I have time to acknowledge, although my handwriting is very "shaky", owing to an attack of cholera some-
-but - I am glad that you are not going to the trials, for I feared that the voyage and the climate would prove too much for you and your family. I had no hesitation in my views as to your being one of the very best qualified for making the desired investigations and reporting upon them. Your long experience in China and Japan, and what you have written upon the subject make this clear to me as possible. Manila some 150 to 200 years ago, had a large trade with Ningpo, but for some cause or other the Chinese were massacred, and the trade ceased. I have often heard the Chinese at Ningpo refer to the former profitable trade with Manila, and the cells remaining buildings at Ningpo attest the truth of the tradition. I am glad that you are going to spend a while at your brother's in Georgia,



Eli J. Sheppard Esq



San Francisco
California



U. S. America

1624 Taylor

11



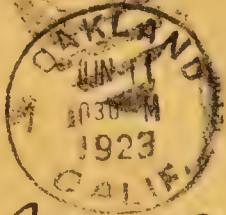
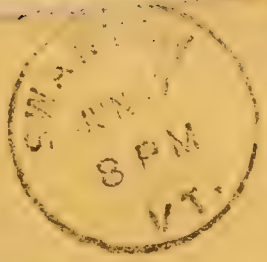
Per Mr. [illegible]

FRANKLIN
MAY 20
1859
SANDALL

SCOTT
MAY 20
1859

Encl.

6855, Chabot Rd.
Oakland Calif.



Dr. Henry M. Rankin

~~Guantanamo~~

Mr. Fred Newton ~~Vermont~~
Andover Mass-

McCarter Letters

McCartee Memoir

Sent to

Frank Chutter

Southard Mengel

Henry Willet

Elmendorf Rankin

Dr Cornelius Patton

Low Cogle

Dr Frost

Dr Stone

Mrs Crossman

Dr N. P. Wood

A. G. M. for Esther

Crossman's Notes
for the McCartee Memoir

McCarter Memoir
Corrections & Notes

Page 14. fl. note. After article by
insert: his nephews.

17. bottom, change : 1873 to 1872

18. near top " " " " " "
l. 10 fr. top " four to five

22. l. 14 fr. bot. " Service of to Service for

64. l. 12 fr. bot. " Elishah to Elisha

102. l. 2 fr. top] ? Coucalues or Coucaloes,
on what is it of mas

135. top. change 1852 to 1862

22. l. 10 fr. bot. Ch. 1877 to 1880

23. l. 7 " " " ten to twenty

Notes

164. l. 13 fr. bot. All of these books, I suppose,
are now in a McCarter Alcock in the
Library of the University of Pennsylvania
- his alma mater in medicine; to-
gether with his decorations from
the governments of both China & Japan,
& other honors. The costly gifts
presented to him by the Japanese Dept of
Education in 1877, on his resignation
from office in the University of Tokio,
were afterwards given by him to the
Smithsonian Institute, Washington,
where he subsequently rendered im-
portant aid in the classification
of its oriental collections.

21. on Diatessaron of St. Luke

Page

167. l. 9. fr. top. A pamphlet reprint
of this scarce document, and its photo
graphical reproduction, may be found
in the Library of the American Geographi-
cal Society, New York, of which Society
Dr McCarter was a Corresponding
Member. Its full title is as
follows: Audi Alteram Partem;
A Critical and Impartial Review
of the Kia Kiu Question; Forming
an Answer to the Articles, Published
in the Japan Mail and the Lokio Times
Reprinted from the Japan Gazette
[1877]

207. l. 5. fr. top. A long Bibliographical
list of all Dr McCarter's publications
in Chinese occurs in Alexander
Wylie's Memorials of Protestant
Missionaries to the Chinese. Shang-
hai. Presbyterian Press. 1867

23. bottom. Dr & Mrs McCarter
were buried at Newburgh N. Y.
near his parents, whose last years
were spent in that place, & where
was his father's last parish.

16^e Partie chemin

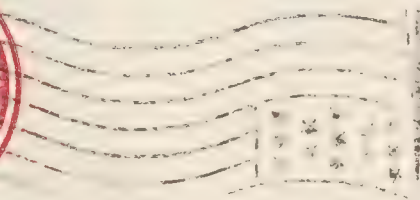
n^o 95 x 161 Salacium

Sent to Mr Carter Illinois

Frank Chittor
Southard Leuzel
Henry Willet
Margaret Otte
Miss Crossman
Mr Cornelius Patton
E. Madory Rankin

Tom Cagle
Dr Frost
Dr Stone

Dr Wood
A. S. Hill



. Of the aries
of Mrs. H. Kuman
Sent to

A. P. Fitt.
J. C. Starnes
Mrs. J. H. Chamberlain
Mrs. Oll
Mrs. Crossman
- Elizabeth Willot
Miss Silverthorne

May 7. 1923
Mrs. O. J. ~~Bliss~~ Bliss

Eric J. Sheppard
5855 - Chestnut Road
Oakland, Calif.



Rev. Henry M. Rankin
Swanton
Vermont

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

March 9th, 1923.

Mr. Henry William Rankin,
Swanton, Vt.,

Dear Sir:-

I would be interested in obtaining
for our library a copy of the Autobiography
of Dr. McCartee. Will you let me know how
I can obtain a copy and how much it costs?

Very truly yours,

William Pepper
Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Dr. M. Carter

*William Rankin
Feb 16, 1923*

Mr. Henry William Rankin,
Swanton,
Vt.

May 10 '1923

My dear Mr. Kenlin

I have your letter of May 8th and am glad to get further data concerning Dr. McCarter for the Yator book. I have not a copy of Dr. McCarter's biography by Dr. Speer. Yesterday, I wrote to the Registrar of Harvard Unvers for biographical data of the late Berj. Lyman Smith, referred to in Who's Who for 1922-23, as deceased. I knew Dr. Yamei Kuri as a child in Tokyo, and met her in Schenectady, about 1900. I had a letter from Col G. T. Sheppard, a few years ago. Glad to get his address, and anything more about Dr. McCarter, when you get settled down as I am trying to do here. ~~Hearty~~
Mrs. Eliza Briggs

Pulaski N.Y. May 7, 1923

My dear Mr. Rankin,

Your long and deeply interesting letter, of April 27, was received, as I was leaving New York after a winter's stay. I never received a copy of Dr. Speer's ^{P.S.P.} book about my dear friend, Dr. D. B. McCortee; though I looked as a copy at Warranahery. I think it should have been out long ago, and it is perhaps no fault of Dr. Speer, that it hardly comes up to my expectations. However, cannot not take up any biographical work on the theme, though I offered to do so, some years ago.

men and women, numbering between 1868 and 1910,
five thousand, from many nations, who were in
the salaried service of the Japanese, helping them into
modern life and civilization, among whom Dr. McCarter
was not least. Several of them, in the remaking of the new
Japan, were these ^{Yatois} of whom I had the honor to be called

out from a foreign country. I shall certainly be glad
if the opportunity comes to do honor to the uniquely
great work of Dr. McCarter and to use, as far as I can, your
data. I have a copy of Andri Altman Porten in my library
and read it with interest on its publication, especially in the
Japan Gazette.

I have made my home at Pulaske N.Y. and am
writing a book on Jesus: of the International Mind. The
first sermon at Nazareth was against race hatred
and his last command was to disciple all nations,
by which I understand that Christian churches should
be established in every land and among all peoples stripped
of foreign regimentals, parochialisms and race-prej-
udices, European, or Yankee, or otherwise. For the coming
of the Kingdom and the unity of all mankind on the Christ
model. I daily pray with all good wishes in a common faith
and regard for the memory of a dear friend and fellow-servant to
the Christ. Heartily. Wm. Eliot Griffis.

Mr. W. C. Carter, when at Madison
Mo. I shall carefully preserve
the data you furnish. I wrote
four missionary biographies,
two of which (S. R. Brown and
H. G. Appenzeller) I received nothing
in the way of pecuniary compensa-
tion from the publishers, and very
little from the other two, ^{Verbschueren & DeLany} though the
work was pleasant. In fact, I have
made no money from my books
above expenses, in the total, for
I have published, on my own account
several at a loss. Periodical writing
^{and for} encyclopedias etc. is the only sort
that helps one to live. Yet I am very
glad to get your data, for I may yet
write on the YATOI - that body of

W. S. G. S. S. S.
Swanton, Vt.

P. MAY 1 7-AM
1823



Mr. Harry Mr. Rankin
Swanton, Vt.

F. McC. Peking
27 WEST 67TH ST., NEW YORK

April 25 - 1911

Dear Mr. Rankin -

Yours of the 22nd at hand. I have never seen a manchu - English phrase - book and vocabulary - and I should think if there is such a thing in existence it would be found at The Commercial Press, Shanghai. If it is possible - the young lady - does not know Chinese - this is possibly your only source - of aid. I have looked through my Shanghai paper and do

Thanks for the additional information about Dr. Kim. Now you her address, that I could reach her before she leaves England? If not, a later address?

Thanking you for the valuable clippings you recently sent, and these many favors

I am, yours sincerely,

Frederick Mc-Cornick.

P.S. Perhaps you know that the Commercial Press is a Chinese enterprise and quite universal in its field.

2

not find such a book listed among the publications of the North China Daily News press.

You are almost sure to find it at The Commercial Press, Shanghai, and I suppose the Presbyterian Mission Press there could execute the order for you. The quickest way to get it would be to write them - but it will be about the same to send a letter to Dr. Kent's family, Fientzen, via Siberia if she has anyone there. Sorry I cannot help you further.

F. McC. Peking

27 WEST 67TH ST. NEW YORK — New York
March 22-1911.

Henry W. Rankin.
Brooklyn. N. Y.

Dear Sir- I would like to have an account and estimate of the life and work of Dr. McC. Cartee, with dates, about two hundred words in length. Shorter would do if it gives his connection with the Japanese Government which appears to have been important. I am going to use it in connection with a record of all Americans who have participated in the development and progress of the Far East.

It will be a considerable favor to me if you, who have the materials, could write me the facts I want, and of which you are the best judge. My impression is that Dr. McCartee deserves a rather high place among Americans who have assisted in the reform of Japan, and that his importance is not generally known although it is beginning to be appreciated.

At the same time if there is any similar favor I could do for you I would be glad to do it.

Yours Truly,

Frederick McCormick.

Dr. Brown and Mr. Speer gave me your name and address, and I take full responsibility in writing you.

J. McC.

F. McC. Peking
27 WEST 67TH ST., NEW YORK

April-6-1911

My Dear Mr. Rankin -

Thank you for your post-card and especially for your letter regarding my inquiry. I have made a most profitable use of your letter - have found your articles and others, at the Presbyterian Board Library and by your assistance have found what I wanted about Dr. McCarter. I want to thank you heartily for your kindness in writing me so fully and sending me these facts from your valuable store. My work has been trying, and then I was in

thing about McCortee - what was the compromise respecting Foo Choo which his advice caused Grant to suggest to Japan, and Japan proposed to China?

Also was it McCortee who always kept the Bible, the American Constitution, a book of mathematics etc by his bedside as the inspiration of his life and work? - or was that Verbeck?

I have read your letter over and over. Your magazine article came and is now all marked up in places where it interested me most. I think your book on Dr. McCortee will be most valuable. I for one have the greatest interest in it. My researches and studies are general - I am a correspondent and

Hopes of running across my notes on Loo Choo among all the archives I have brought from Peking. But I have not found them and all I remember is that Japan took the king by force majeure - one form or another - and incorporated him as a prince into her hereditary nobility, and that he or his descendants or both reside in Japan. The process was the same as that now being executed in Korea although Korea still has her King, as a Japanese prince, on her own soil.

I would like to know one other

have had to cover a wide field.
I try to keep track of every-
body in Eastern Asia especially
the Americans. I have been
ten years in Peking and the
region between the Yellow River
and the Amur - in Korea and
Japan. - was 23 months with
the Russian Army. etc: etc: I
know the Ningpo men who came
north. - W. A. P. Martin, Sir Robert
Hart, knew also some of the
Shanghai men of your time.

I hope to see you some time
and talk these matters over
face to face. I am very fond
of China. If you see the Cen-
tury magazine I have two polit-
ical articles in the January and
February numbers - but I have no
copies beside me to send you.
Yours most sincerely
Frederick McCormick.

F. McC. Peking
27 WEST 67TH ST., NEW YORK

April 14-1911

Dear Mr. Rankin -

Many thanks for your
letter, and also the clippings.
I feel that I have something
- of a library on Dr. McCortee,
now after your great pains.
I would like to ask you
where that excellent portrait
came from that was used
in one of the articles you
referred me to - at the
Amer. Presbyterian Board - but
can ~~one~~ of them be had?

There are a number of
questions I still want to ask

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY



BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET
NEW YORK

March 28, 1923

Mr. Henry Wm. Rankin
Swanton, Vermont

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mr. Wright has asked me to write you and to say that he has received your letter of March 24.

He thanks you for the list of names of those persons who would be interested in Dr. McCartee's pamphlet but unfortunately we will be unable to carry out your suggestion of sending a photostat copy to each. Only two positives were made from the negative, one of which was sent to you and the other to be retained for use in this library, thus keeping the originals better preserved.

The copies in our library will be available for consultation by any student interested in the matter.

Yours very truly,

Z. S. Banks.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY



BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET
NEW YORK

March 16, 1923.

Mr. Henry William Rankin,
Swanton, Vermont.

My dear Sir:

I want to thank you in behalf of the Society for your long and most interesting letter in regard to Dr. McCartee and in regard to the pamphlet reprint from the Japan Gazette bearing the title Audi Alteram Partem. I find that you were correctly informed, and that the Society possesses two copies of this most rare and valuable document. I was totally unaware of the value of these pamphlets, and I am more than grateful to you for bringing to our attention the circumstances under which they were written. The pamphlets henceforth will be preserved in our safe, and in the course of the next week photostat copies will be made of the one which Dr. McCartee himself donated to the Society. We shall consider it a great privilege to send you a copy of one of the photostats.

I shall make an attempt to secure a copy of Dr. McCartee's autobiography which I think by all means we should have in our library. I trust that if you publish anything on this subject that you will let us have a copy.

Again thanking you for your great courtesy, and with the kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

John K. Wright

Librarian.

Columbia University
in the City of New York
DEPARTMENT OF CHINESE

April 24, 1923

Mr. Henry William Rankin,
Swanton, Vermont.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I have your letter of April 10th calling my attention to the memorial of Divie Bethune Mc Cartee, and telling of his study of the Loo Choo Island case. I am greatly indebted to you for bringing this book and the papers of Dr. Mc Cartee to my attention. The suggestion you make that Dr. Mc Cartee's documents covering the Loo Choo Island case be republished, together with the statement of the case made by the Japanese Government at the time deserves careful consideration. I shall be very glad to take the matter up with the authorities in charge of publications of the university. I will let you know later what developments occur.

With hearty thanks for your interest and your letter,

I am,

Very cordially yours,

Lucius C. Porter

The Board of Foreign Missions
of the
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

156 Fifth Avenue

New York

December 27th, 1923

Dictated December 19th.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Recd Jan 3

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Swanton, Vt.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

Your kind letter of December 8th with the accompanying revised copy of Colonel Sheppard's article is just received and I shall be glad to place it with the other papers relating to Dr. McCartee.

I am sorry but not surprised to have to report that there has been practically no sale of the memoir. Indeed, as you know, the publishers would not have taken it at all except for our application toward the cost of the publication of the \$500. left in Mrs. McCartee's will

I have seen a number of reviews of the book in Church papers and elsewhere, all very kind and appreciative.

I am glad to know where you will be this winter and trust that you may have better health than last year, and that you may be able to carry forward some of the many interests that are on your mind and heart.

With warm regard,

Very cordially yours,

Robert G. Spear

RES:C.

FOREIGN  AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

PUBLISHED BY THE
COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.

25 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK

Dear Sir:

If you have at heart the secure prosperity of the United States you must be interested in the development of a reasoned American foreign policy.

Whatever you happen to believe is the proper attitude for our country to adopt towards the rest of the world, and whatever your own political affiliations, you will be the better informed for consulting regularly the authorities who choose FOREIGN AFFAIRS as the natural medium for presenting their views to the public.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS is not the mouth-piece of any special cause, however worthy. Its articles do not represent any consensus of beliefs. They are simply the authoritative views of the most competent and well-informed statesmen, economists and financiers regarding the tremendous events which are making history.

Republicans and Democrats, - conservatives and liberals, - young and old, - all shades of opinion in the ranks of the intelligent American public, should profit by what Elihu Root, John W. Davis, David F. Houston and George W. Wickersham unite in calling "a public service of the very highest importance and usefulness."

The enclosed booklet describes FOREIGN AFFAIRS in detail and makes a special introductory subscription offer.

Yours very truly,

Hamilton Fish Armstrong
Managing Editor

McCartee

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

March 18, 1927
(Dictated March 17)

Mr. Henry W. Rankin
Swanton, Vermont

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I am sorry I cannot tell you whether Col. Sheppard is yet living, but I do not think he is. I think some years ago at your request I made inquiries and we found that he had passed away. I may, however, be wrong in this memory. I am afraid there will be little chance of getting his article and Dr. McCartee's printed in China now.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert J. Gilman

RES/SCB

1624. Taylor St.

San Francisco Jan'y 29. 1904

My dear Mr. Rawson,

Very many thanks for
your kind note of the 22nd Inst.,
which reached me yesterday.
I am sorry your health has
been so unsatisfactory, but I trust
it may be better hereafter, and
you may live many years yet
to enjoy the fruit of your long
and patient labor.

The disposition which you
have made of my memory of Mr.
McCartee and the uses to which
you propose making it are

entirely satisfactory to me. as I
doubt not that what you have
done and propose doing with it
is all for the best.

The work I spent upon it was
wholly a labor of love, and I
shall only be too glad to know
that I have been instrumental,
however trivially, in perpetuating
the memory of a dear friend
and a good man.

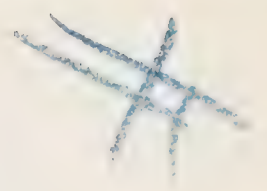
I thank you for the promise
of some copies of the pamphlet,
but I hardly think I will
be able to use to the best ad-
vantage, quite so many as
you propose sending me.

I should say that fifty copies
will be about as many as I can
place to good advantage, I
shall be very glad however to
have about that number of
them, and take advantage of
this opportunity to thank you
Sincerely for them

Very truly yours
E. J. Phelps

1624 Taylor St.

San Francisco January 6, 1903.



My dear Mr. Rauskin,

Your kind letters of December 20th and 30th including the inclosures with the latter, reached me in due course, but owing to a painful illness, from which I am only just recovering, I have not been able, sooner to acknowledge either.

I have looked, as carefully as is practicable under the circumstances, through your revised, type written copy, of my memoir of Dr. McCarter; in which you have not only re-edited but in some measure, interpreted my views of the man and his life work. It is entirely satisfactory to me as you have retouched it. In fact, you have, by a few happy touches, given the whole picture the color, sense and meaning which I in my haste and lack of the necessary literary skill, had failed to bring out distinctly.

I am especially pleased with the title you have given the paper. In four words, you have brought to view "the American Missionary Statesman" that Dr. McCarter indeed personified. It is an apt illustration of how much there is in a name, for a man's life work, as well as for anything else.

With reference to Dr. McCarter's important work in the field of Diplomacy, to which I allude, and about which you inquire,

all I mean say is that it related to certain diplomatic
and treaty stipulations entered into,
discussions, between China and Japan, from 1878 to 1880, -
in relation to the Sovereignty of the Liu Choo Islands; the
transfer of the Sovereignty of other islands; the Sovereignty of
Corea, and the transfer of the Island of Saghalien to Russia.

These negotiations were conducted with great secrecy, and
excepting ^{in their} broad results, their interesting particulars, have

never been made public, and possibly never will be.
Russia and indirectly Great Britain were deeply interested in these negotiations.

You can understand that, occupying the confidential
relation of legal advisor to one of the Powers in interest,
my lips are sealed, and so far as Dr McCarter took
part in them, his lips were ^{also} sealed in honorable silence,
until the day of his death.

I may add, that Judge Brigham (U.S. Minister to Japan,)
Gen Grant, Dr McCarter and myself, were probably the
only Americans who were fully acquainted with the full
nature of these negotiations, and with the important
part which Dr McCarter played in them, although his
part in them was performed unobtrusively and
quietly, and as it were in the back ground.

What I have above said, is not for the public, but for
your private information. You will notice that I
have slightly changed the phraseology of that part of
my paper, so as to conform more literally with the exact
facts. If you think best you can omit any reference to the subject,
in my paper, but I think it due to Dr McCarter's memory to say as much.

In compliance with your request I will send you by
 parcel a copy of my Problems in Epitheliology, also
 copy of amblyops before the Western Club here in 1898, and
 of a course lectures delivered by me before the College
 of Commerce in the University of California on the American
Service.

As I have no other copy ^{left} I beg you will kindly return
 the pamphlet on "Epitheliology" when you have done with it.
 I would be glad to see the memoir published in the "Outlook",
 or in any other class magazine, or paper. and as I before
 said if you should decide to use it, please send me
 a copy or let me know when and where it has been
 published so I can get a few copies.

I was in the U. S. Consular Service in China - at Tientsin -
 from 1869 - to 1876, when I resigned and upon the recommendation
 of Gen Grant was appointed by the Emperor of Japan Adviser
 on International Law to the Japanese Foreign Office. On
 account of ill health I returned to private life in 1884.

I hope the manuscript, and pamphlet, will reach you
 in good shape. With kindest regards, Dear Sir,
 Mr. Rankin.

Very Respectfully,
 Wm. H. Stimpson

1624 Taylor Street

San Francisco, Nov. 1. 1902.

Henry Van Rankin Esq
Brooklyn N.Y.

My dear Mr Rankin,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt
of your kind letter of the 23rd October,
and also to offer you an apology
for my seeming neglect in failing
to respond to your former letter.

I'll trouble, and the failure to
receive the copies of the papers
which you sent, caused me to
lay your ^{first} letter aside; and I

Scarcely perceived, until your
second letter came, how rapidly
the weeks flew by, and how
very discourteous I had been, in
not writing you sooner.

You are quite right in your surmise
that I was intimately acquainted with
Dr. McCarty in his life time; particu-
larly during the last twenty ^{nine} years
of his life in China and Japan,
during all the years I was in
the Consular & Diplomatic Service
in China, and later during
the years I was International
Law Adviser to the Government of
Japan. I saw much of the dear,

good old Doctor; and it is one of
the sweetest memories of my
past life, that he honored me
with a measure accorded to few,
of his private confidence and
personal friendship.

In looking through your letters, I
fear that I may not be able to
do much in the line you desire,
but what little I can give I will
give cheerfully and gladly.

I regret exceedingly that I am
unable to lay my hands upon
his private letters to me, previous
to 1899. I suppose that in some
way or other they have been lost
and probably are destroyed.

When you write, kindly tell me the
 limits of time in which you
 would like to receive any memo-
 randum that I can write.

Again asking your Considerate
 kindness, in overlooking my
 doubts about writing you
 I remain my dear Sir.

Ranburn

Very truly Yours
 W. G. Sheppard

Scarcely perceived, until your
second letter came, how rapidly
the weeks flew by, and how
very discourteous I had been, in
not writing you sooner.

You are quite right in your surprise
that I was intimately acquainted with
Dr. McCarty in his life time & part is
nearly during the last twenty ^{nine} years
of his life in China and Japan,
during all the years I was in
the Consular & Diplomatic Service
in China, and later during
the years I was International
Law Adviser to the Government of
Japan. I saw much of the dear,

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give cheerfully and gladly.

I regret exceedingly that I am
unable to lay my hands upon
his private letters to me, previous
to 1899. I suppose that in some
way or other they have been lost
and probably are destroyed.

If you can send me copies of the
papers you receive - it is possible
I can recall, by their aid, many
things which are obscure, or have
altogether ~~for~~ ^{faded from} my memory.
I am also sorry I have no
 spare copy of the Proclamation which
I published in 1879, on the subject
of Extraterritoriality. The work was
published by the Japanese Govern-
ment and I only obtained a few
copies of it for my private use,
and so many calls were made
upon me for copies, that all are
now gone excepting a single
copy. Should you desire it, I
will send it - to you for reference
to be returned when you are done with it.

1624. Taylor St.

San Francisco Dec 12. 1902.

My dear Mr. Rankin.

In closed herewith I beg to hand you the promised memoir of my old friend Dr. Mc Carter.

In its preparation, I have laid aside many things, which for want of sufficient leisure and the necessary skill on my part to adapt them to a happy execution, I have left to be better dealt with by yourself in his Biography.

I have therefore merely attempted to draw an outline sketch of his life, and to ~~sketch~~^{shadow} forth dimly

the lofty ideals, which to my
understanding of the man, formed
the underlying motives of his
conscious life.

Should you deem what I
have written of sufficient value
to be incorporated in your
Biography of Dr. McCarter, I will
thank you to inform me when
and where I may obtain a copy
of the same after it appears in
print.

Kindly acknowledge the
receipt hereof as a obligation
Yours very truly
— Chas. Sheppard

1624, Taylor Street

San Francisco Nov. 16. 1902.

My dear Mr. Rankin.

Very many thanks for
your kind note, and for the copies of
the New York Observer and the
Evangelist.

At the earliest moment prac-
ticable, I will prepare for you a brief
memoir of the late Dr. McCurtis, along
the lines you suggest. I really
fear however, that I can not offer
you much that will be of real service.

However, I will do the best I can, and
try and place it in your hands within
the limit of time you prescribe.

Very truly Yours
E. J. Sheppard

1624 Taylor Street

San Francisco Jan'y 28. 1903.

My dear Mr Rankin.

Your kind letters of the 7th and 12th Inst's, have lain so long on my desk unopened, that I am almost ashamed of myself. But my continued illness and intense physical suffering for nearly two months past must be my sufficient apology.

The reconstruction of that part of my paper relating to Dr's Carter's diplomatic work, which you express and which one, is good, analyzes the case truthfully, and in all respects. I omitted in my last letter to thank you for an opportunity to read

Bishop's books and histories
 determined to be written, they were
 very interesting, and I have no doubt
 you could gather a volume of such
 testimony from ancient men
 in China, if only you were given
 opportunity.

I did not know of Robertson's journey
 until 1807. I look from that date until
 his death was very intimately ac-
 quainted with him. I forgot to
 tell you that in 1782, when given my
official Chinese name - which
 in Chinese presence, I regarded him
 as a sort of Chinese Godfather.

Kindly pardon my evening requests, and
 believe my dear Mr. Rawlin, that I am
 always

Dear and Yours

Ch. G. Johnson

1624 Taylor St.,

San Francisco Sept 17th 1904.

My dear Dr. Rankin.

Very many thanks for your
kind letter, and for the information
which it conveyed to me. Really, you
have taken a great deal more
pains and given yourself more
trouble about getting my memoir
of Dr. McCarter published, than it
is worth - more than the paper deserves.

I am however deeply grateful to
know that you appreciate it so
much, and I certainly am
indebted to you for all the pains
and trouble you have incurred
about it.

I knew, of course, that Mrs.
McCarten was best from Japan.
I was expecting her, but not quite
so soon; and we were all dis-
appointed in not being able to
see her here on her way East.

I trust she ^{has} fully recovered from
the fatigue of her long journey,
and that she is enjoying good
health.

You are quite right in
thinking that I am intensely
interested in the present war in
the Orient. I have been looking
for it to come for years, and
I expected fully, that when it
should come, Russia would find
an unpleasant surprise for herself.

When the war finally broke out in
February last, I was requested
one of the leading clubs here to
read a paper on the subject,
which I did. As I read it
now, it seems almost like

prophecy.

Notwithstanding all my
confidence in the ability of Japan
to give a good account of herself,
- which many persons did not
share with me at the time - I
am free to confess that little Japan
has accomplished more than I expected.

There can hardly be a doubt that
what you say is true - namely,
that this war will be followed by
a great change in the Chinese
Empire. The truth is, this war
which we are reading about
daily in Manchuia, is in all
human probability one the greatest
epoch making events in modern
history. It is bound to revolutionize
not one China, but the whole
course of world politics for

Christianity to come.

For more than thirty years I have
been preaching the gospel that
hereafter the Pacific Ocean and
its adjacent countries, will become

more and more the great
theatre of the world's activities.

The present war is hastening
the fulfillment of that prediction.

As for the "regeneration" of China,
I expect it will be slow in
coming about thirty years from now.

may desire; But it is coming,
as sure as the world lasts!
and there is a god in history!
That is my firm conviction at last.

I thank you for your kind inquiries
about my health, and I am
glad to say I am, all in all, in
better condition than I have been
for years. If you see Dr. Murray or
Mrs. Webster, kindly remember me
to them, Hoping that this will find
me better health. I remain as always
My dear Dr. Rankin
Sincerely yours
Chas. F. Thompson

1657 1/2 Taylor Street

San Francisco, June 21, 1906.

My dear Dr. Rankin.

I beg your pardon for having overlooked, or forgotten, to acknowledge the receipt of ^{the} 30 pamphlets, containing the memoir of Dr. McCarver:

I have been quite ill the past few weeks;—in fact very much upset ever since the fire; and I must beg you to credit my neglect to that account.

I have disposed of all the pamphlets.

which you sent me - excepting a
very few which I have held back,
I think I could use perhaps a
dozen or so more, if you have
them to spare.

The few which I have sent to
people here, in San Francisco, seem
to have been received with a good
deal of appreciation.

Those which I sent to persons in
the Orient - have not yet had time
for responses.

Trusting hope your health is
better than when you last wrote
me.

Thanking you very kindly for
your generosity in lending me the
pamphlets, Emerson, as always,
dear Dr. Rankin

Sincerely yours
Ed. Sheppard

1654. Taylor St.

San Francisco, May 14th 1906.

My dear Dr. Rankin,

Very many thanks for your kind note of the 8th Inst, just received, and also for the copy of the Memoir of Dr. McArthur, reprinted from the Massachusetts Review.

If you have time to spare, I can use about thirty copies of the Memoir, to good advantage. I am exceedingly sorry to learn that your health has been so unsatisfactory and I sincerely hope you may yet recover, sufficiently at least, to enjoy in some degree of comfort, the last years of your life.

Mrs. McArthur, when you see her, will tell

you something of the terrible experience through which
I and my family passed here - during those awful
days of the Earthquake and fire. Providence seems
to have been more kind to me and mine, than we
deserve. How our Home and even our lives were
saved, seems miraculous!

We are all suffering still for want of water to drink
and for cooking purposes: as Russian Hill, where we live,
is completely isolated from that portion of San Francisco
(the "Western Addition") which was saved from the Fire.
But we hope within a week or ten days more, to
have water from the city mains.

I hope you will pardon the brevity and
incoherence of this letter, for although a full month
has now elapsed - or nearly so, since the Earthquake,
I have hardly regained my normal condition,
mentally. It all seems like a horrid nightmare.

With kindest regards, believe me always

Dear Dr. Rankin

Sincerely Yours

Edw. M. Shepard

16574 Taylor St.

San Francisco Nov 22^d, 1907

My dear Dr. Rankin,

Just as I am on the point
of sailing for Tahiti, I am in receipt
of your valuable paper on the "Political
Value of the American Missionary"
published by the Journal of Sociology.

I have read it with eye rejoice with
interest. Thank you for remembering
me. I have not been quite so

As well as ordinary for the past few months, we
have been advised to take a long cruise
in the South Seas. I shall be absent some
months.

If you should see Mrs. McArthur
Please remember me to her kindly.

Kind regards, as I am just
ready to go aboard the steamer - which
sails at 10 A.M. this forenoon.

Sincerely yours
W. T. Sheppard

Editor Add this to the Note of Introduction prefacing the article on Mr. McCarter by the Hon. E. J. Sheppard. if you can spare space

The American ~~and~~ Consular Service in the Far East has shown at their worst - all the evils inseparable from the spoils system of appointment. From the beginning so many Consulates have been held by men conspicuously unfit for their post in character and attainment, and so often suitable men have no sooner learned their business than they were deposed, as to furnish a continual theme of lamentation and protest in the communications of American Ministers to the Department of State. Among many Congressional reports which have ~~been~~ reiterated to deprecate the disgraceful facts, one presented July 2, 1868 by Mr. Paterson of N. H. states that "not one tenth of the

whole number of appointees are conversant with the language, geography, laws, political economy or material resources of the country to which they are accredited --- and the system is radically defective".

This statement was applied to the American system the world over; and the case in China has been, ~~far~~ worse, whatever improvement may have recently ~~been~~ ^{been} made.

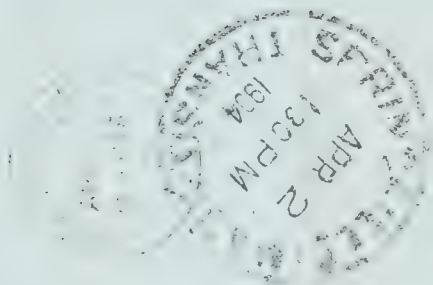
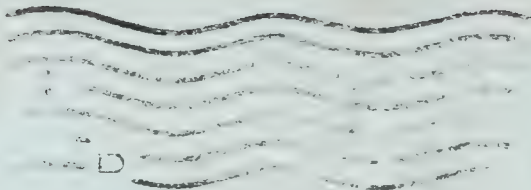
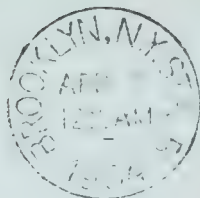
In countries where the practice of extra-territorial jurisdiction obtains consular duties are not only clerical but judicial; and ~~the~~ responsibilities are proportionally increased, together with the demands upon the personal qualifications of the officers. The difficulty has been very great of getting men who combine with all the other requisites perfect integrity, and

Dr. McCarter had no doubt that
as a provisional measure only,
pending the reorganization of
the native administration, after
territorial jurisdiction ~~was~~ in a
country like ~~was~~ ~~necessary~~

a necessity. China But he wished the

provisional character of the practice
to be plainly avowed by foreign gov-
ernments, and understood by
natives, as an incentive to native
reform; while his indignation at
at the grievous abuse of the system
by ~~the natives~~ ~~would~~ ~~have~~ ~~satisfied~~
quite in sympathy with that of
the ~~Chinese~~ Japanese & Chinese.

a necessity to justice



The political sentiments, and kind of ^{the} political ~~service~~ influence & service ascribed to Dr. H. Parker in this paper are such as have been exemplified ~~in~~ by American missionaries in the Far East in several conspicuous instances. This fact makes the special significance ~~of the~~ & public importance of Col. Sheppard's article. The Medical Missionary Hospital of Canton ~~is called in Parker's~~ is spoken of in ~~the~~ E. H. Parker's "China Past & Present" (p. 101) as "this magnificent hospital, which is in a way the chief civilizing influence in South China". It ~~was~~ ^{was} principally founded, ~~and~~ long served, by Dr. Peter Parker, who with S. W. Wess's ~~was~~ ^{was} indispensable aid in negotiating the first ~~and~~ Treaty of China with the U.S.A. Afterwards Dr. Parker was himself Am. Minister to China. Dr. S. Wells Wess, ~~the~~ missionary publisher & scholar, was for many years Secy to the Am. Legation at Peking, & nine times Chargé d'Affaires. That he was not made Minister was largely due, as Secy Seward said, to the fact that he was so invaluable & irreplaceable in the position that he held. Dr. Allen the first medical missionary from Am. to Korea, has long held the post of Minister to that country, because of his exceptional fitness & good influence.

MOUNT HERMON BOYS' SCHOOL

WORK YOUR WAY

An opportunity to work their way during the Summer Term at Mount Hermon is offered to students who are not able to meet all the expense at the opening of the term.

Work on the farm or gardens, in the buildings or shops may be had, so that no earnest young man need to defer his education longer on account of lack of means if he will avail himself of this opportunity.

Other young men have worked their way, why not you?

This opportunity is open during the summer term only, as work cannot be found for all at other seasons of the year.

For further particulars and information write to the Principal,

H. F. CUTLER,

Mount Hermon, Mass.

~~Mr. McFarlane~~ ^{Mr. McFarlane} ~~was~~ ^{was} unwilling at first
~~to~~ ^{to} take on civil functions ~~at~~
 nothing but the exigencies ~~of~~
~~his~~ ^{of} ~~his~~ ^{his} own Gov't
 led him to do it, & he always resigned
 them when he felt that his duty
 allowed, but to use his own ~~words~~
 he always held that his calling as a
 missionary did not absolve him
 from his obligations as a citizen
 of the United States. So highly
 Minister Burlingame valued his
 Consular work at Chefoo as to urge
 his permanent attachment to the Le-
 gation at Peking, ~~through~~ ^{through} Mr. McF.
 could not be persuaded to consent.

When later he became Foreign Sec-
 retary to the ~~the~~ first Chinese Delegation
 in Japan Mr. Minister ^{regarded} the
 appointment as ~~matter~~ ^{cause} for congrat-
 ulation to three governments. The
 testimony of these Ministers is cor-
 roborated by that of Ex-Minister

Geo. Seward; & one of the most
 remarkable tributes ever penned
 in China to the official service
 of an American citizen was
 written of Mr. McFarlane by Consul
 Genl. G. Wiley Wells of Shanghai.

Of all these Missionary diplomats
 & government agents it is especially

Class of '73 Memorial Fund

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7, 1904.

DEAR CLASSMATE:

You have noticed in the account of our Reunion last June, given in the Class Record which was sent you, that the undersigned were appointed a Committee to raise a fund for the University as a memorial of the Class. It was stated at the time that beside the bust of Dr. McCosh our Class had done nothing to show its affection for and interest in the University by a gift commensurate with this affection and interest. It was thought high time that we should do something and something large, leaving behind us something other than the memory of our great and good men.

The Committee held a meeting in January and decided to raise at least \$15,000 to be devoted to the endowment of a Fellowship, to be called the **Class of '73 Fellowship**, the specific department to which the Fellowship should be applied to be determined hereafter. At 4 per cent. this would yield \$600 yearly, none too much for a '73 Fellow.

To enable the Class to contribute more easily, it was further decided to raise this minimum sum by yearly subscriptions for five years, unless, of course, any one should prefer to complete his contribution in a shorter time, each yearly subscription to be paid not later than June 1st, beginning with this year, 1904.

characteristic³ that while serving
their own governments with care
& efficiency & loyalty they have
at the same time done every thing
in their power to promote the high-
est welfare of these oriental lands
in which they lived & served. So
far from ~~being a~~ cause of in-
ternational disturbance the
American ^{Protestant} missionary in both
his ordinary and political
functions has commonly done
more than all other agents
or agencies to promote good
will towards the West in the
East; and, as can be shown
in many ways, he has proved
to be the most indispensable
link between the civiliza-
tions of Orient and Occident.

H. W. R.
April 15. 1904.

The Committee, while recognizing the necessity of large contributions from those who are able to make them, in order that the sum aimed at may be raised, wishes to urge **every member of the Class** to make a contribution to this Fellowship, no matter how small his contribution may be, in order that the gift may represent the whole Class. So please fill out the enclosed form with the amount you will give yearly for five years. Think of the usefulness of the memorial we propose to the future generations of students, and think of the perpetual honor to '73. Let us show that the Princeton spirit is not an attribute of the younger classes only.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. WILSON, *Chairman.*

HENRY VAN DYKE,

JAMES C. ERNST,

ARTHUR PELL,

J. COLEMAN DRAYTON,

WALTER B. DEVEREUX,

GEORGE R. WRIGHT,

HORATIO N. DAVIS,

WILLIAM W. VAN VALZAH,

JOSEPH H. DULLES,

Secretary and Treasurer.

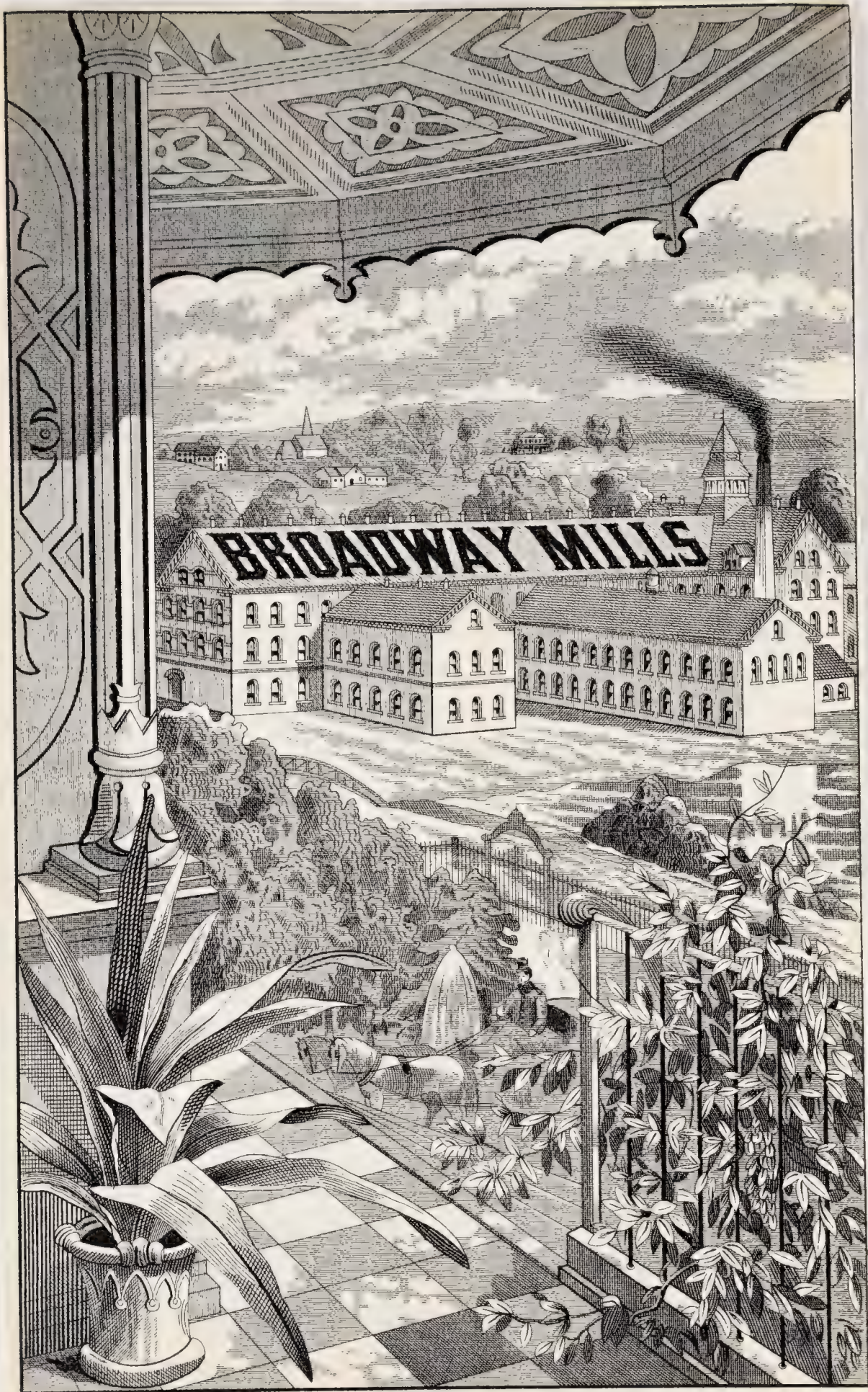
Make all checks payable to JOSEPH H. DULLES, TREAS. '73 M. F. COM., and send them, as well as the accompanying subscription form, to him at Princeton, N. J.

Reserve this circular as a reminder.

Tell me of any defect in
your copy of the Record

A vol. of personal Reminiscences
was left^d by Dr McCartee (at his
death) covering 60 yrs of his life,
but leaving the last 20 unrecorded.
This vol. has ~~been left~~^{is} in the hands
of his nephew W. W. H. for editorial
Completion, ~~and publication.~~ Its
publication has been delayed by
the ~~editor's~~ ill health of the editor
Mr Rankin, who ~~was~~^{is} now to have
it read, in a few months' time
~~with a good hope of ending the task~~
~~in a few months as the material is~~
~~entirely in hand.~~

~~gathered~~
collected all the necessary ma-
terial, & hopes to ~~finish~~ have it
ready for the press in a few months.
Dr McCartee's career was so widely
distributed in time & place & di-
rection of work that many who
knew him ^{well} in one place, or ^{at} depart-
ment of his varied activities, knew
little of him in any other. It has
involved a large correspondence
among surviving associates,
and much research among



Dr McCarter's long & varied career
touched ^{in many ways} ~~all~~ the old culture &
the new interests of China &
Japan; and his life was so
widely distributed in time &
place & direction of work, that
many who knew him well in
one ~~place or department of~~
~~his activities~~ knew little of
him in any other. Together with
all clues & all his life in a just
perspective was involved a good
~~considerable~~ correspondence,
a good deal of reading in Public
Document and other books.

But now the requisite material
~~has all been~~ ~~of~~ ~~it~~ all in
hand, & the editor has a good
hope of finishing his task in
a few months.

^{Nine} ~~Eight~~ ^{biographical} ~~different~~ articles have al-
ready been published ~~on that~~ ~~to~~

upon Dr McC. ~~that~~ ~~together~~ and
others are in course of publication.

A list of these & their reprints ^{will} ~~may~~
~~be~~ given here ~~for~~ that may be of
interest to surviving friends, and to the
outs of missionary enterprise.

The American Civil Service in the Far East, & especially the Consular Service has shown at their worst all the evils inseparable from the Spoils System of appointment to office. From the beginning so many Consulates have been held by men conspicuous only in their in character & attainment for their post, and so often suitable men have no sooner learned their business than they ~~have been~~ ^{were} turned out, as to furnish a continual theme of lamentation & protest in the Communications of Am. Ministers to the Dept of State.

Among many Congressional reports that have reiterated in vain the disgraceful facts one presented July 2. 1868 by Mr Patterson of N.H. states that "not one tenth of the whole no. of appointees are conversant with the language, geography, laws, political economy or material resources of the Countries to which they are accredited... and the system is radically defective". This statement was applied to the system then looked over, and ~~was~~ the case in China was far worse for many years: The countries where the principle of extraterritorial jurisdiction obtains the Consular duties are not only clerical but judicial, and responsibilities are proportionally increased with the demands ~~made~~ upon the personal qualifications of the officers.

has been very ² great

The difficulty of getting men who combined with all the other & requisite perfect integrity, and a sympathetic understanding of the people did not seldom the US Govt. has in its exigency, called in the ~~services~~ help of missionaries ~~not only~~ to act not only as interpreters, but the real indispensable agent in ~~of~~ important negotiations. His services have not always been fitted for such business, ~~but~~ yet often he have been superbly fitted as the Blue Books of England and Public Documents of the United States have times without number borne witness.

Very unwillingly at first did Mr. McCartee ~~at~~ turn aside from his chosen work, to take on these civil functions; and always he resigned them when he felt that his duty allowed. But he held, to use his own language, that his calling as a missionary did not absolve him from his obligations ~~as~~ as a citizen of the United States. So highly Minister Bingham valued his official work, as to wear his permanent attachment to the American Legation at Peking; and when Mr. McCartee became Foreign Advisor to the Chinese Embassy in Japan Minister Bingham felt deeply gratified, & regarded the appointment as a cause for congratulation to three Governments.

(3)
Ex-Minister Leo F. Seaward has
corroborated the testimony
of these other ambassadors;
and one of the most remarka-
ble tributes ~~to his name~~ ever
penned in China to the offi-
cial service of an American
citizen, was written of him
by ~~the~~ Consul General J. W. Wells.



a sympathetic understanding of the
 people of the land. Not seldom the
 United States' Government has, in its
 exigency, called in the help of mis-
 sionaries to act, not merely as in-
 terpreters, but as the real and indis-
 pensable agents in the most im-
 portant negotiations. ~~All of the~~
~~early treaties~~ ^{of} between America and
 China were so made; and the several
 Ministers concerned have cordially
 and officially acknowledged that
 without such help they knew not
 how their work could ever have been
 done. ^{Not all} ~~Missionaries~~ ^{are} ~~are not always~~
 fitted for such business; yet often
 they have been superbly fitted for it,
 as the Blue Books of England and
 Public Documents of the United States
 have, times without number, borne
 witness. Very un-
 willingly at first did Mr. Cartee turn

aside from his chosen work to take
 on these civil functions; and always
 he resigned them when he felt that his
 duty ~~was~~ ^{allowed}. But had he refused these
 functions during his first fourteen
 years in Ningpo it would have
 placed ill with Americans in that
^{place} and with many who were not
 Americans. He was ^{probably} the first American
 in China to gain a free command of
 the official Mandarin dialect; and
 one of very few to win free access to
 the higher officials, possess their con-
 fidence, and be actually sought after
 by them for his advice. ~~He held~~ To
 use his own language, ^{he held} that his cal-
 ling as a missionary did not ob-
 solve him from his obligation as a
 citizen of the United States. So highly
 did Minister Burlingame value
 his official work ^{in Chefoo} as to urge his per-
 manent attachment to the Legation

at Peking. When he became Foreign
 Adviser to the first resident
 Chinese Embassy in Japan Minister
 Bingham reported it to Washing-
 ton with ~~a~~ deeply felt gratification,
 and regarded ~~as~~ the appointment as a
 cause of congratulation to three
 governments. Ex-Minister Horne
 & Seward corroborates the testimo-
 ny of these & the ambassadors; and
 one of the most remarkable trib-
 utes ever penned in China to the
 official service of an American
 citizen in that country was
 written of Sr de Carter by Consul
 General J. Wiley Wells.

Henry W. Rankin.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY
DAVID MURRAY

New Brunswick N.J.
April 7, 1904

Dear Mr. Rankin

I saw Dr. Drury last night and showed him Col. Shepard's article on Dr. McCarter. He would like to publish it very much, but the size of the *Intelligencer* makes it impossible to give it insertion. It would occupy two pages of the paper, and derange the entire edition. I trust your efforts at Philadelphia have been successful.

I am sure that there are magazines to whom this would be most welcome.

Yours Sincerely

David Murray
86 Livingston Ave.

To Mrs Chas MacNeagh.

40 East 74th St.
New York,
March 16th

My dear Mr Rankin,

It was indeed a
pleasant surprise to hear
from you. I did not know
that you were in this part
& though N.Y. has been my
headquarters since Jan.
15th I have been much
out of town, by reason
of lectures called for in
various places, and have
not even been able to
get over to Madison to see
you mother, but expect to

Loves a day soon before I leave for Washington on
the 23rd, I should so much enjoy seeing you but
since from the way I have written that I will go to
Madison I am now busy with lecture & other ex-
periments which though not exactly lecture work
get me of few reading-influence in the time I
am working at present. It grieves me greatly to
hear that Mr. Martine's memory is to appear soon
his memory constantly ask for them & his friends pretty
regularly the passing away of so many that were
deeply interested. I shall be so glad to write to
Mr. Martine in Japan that the book will be well
in demand - Col. Sheppard would be advised
with much care & use elsewhere at your letter
in answer, Of course no criticism should be
held responsible for views held by other friends,
& though possibly at variance with me, one opin-
ion is yet of value as showing the impression
Mr. Martine made on others, Mr. Sheppard is a man

whose opinion and
management is ^{the} right way to
I told in ^{the} paper + I wish
that I am glad if you
kindly received and to
mitigate his article.
I am sorry that your
health continues so poor
+ I would not think
of asking you to take
the tedious journey over
from Brooklyn to N.Y.
later in the season
I shall be more at
home, + if I may know
from time to time of
your whereabouts I am
sure we shall be able
to arrange a meeting.
My own health has been
much tried in the past

A few years ago, and I have
had to undergo several
similar operations already
with the prospect of more
in the future, but I have
learned in my experience
that we need not need to
allow the various physio-
logical processes to interfere
with necessary functions
nearly as much as most
people believe inevitable.
One may not set aside
the great fundamental
laws of hygiene, & sleepi-
ness, in the Christian
scientist, but the prom-
pitude in their practice,
their theories are too absurd

to speak of; seems to me, should be more
fully-demonstrative of the true Christian.
Personally I am constantly working at the problem of
how to get the most & best work out of my vitality
with least wear & tear, & have had to me a
many things & articles of food, but I think I
don't well know what kind of food my machine
can best to advantage & get not be continually
burdening my consciousness with what I can
or cannot do. I am just now taking up
this lecture work - of which I enclose you a circular.
My idea was to get myself a start so that
I need go back to Alice later, for you know
perhaps I have a child to support, & am not
free to roam & so taking view that I would not
hesitate to, if I were not handicapped. It
has been most surprising & gratifying that so many
friends have taken a deep interest in my condition
of mind & spirit, so that we may well

be opened even sooner
& more for better cir-
cumstances than I had
anticipated, I thank you
for your kindly interest in
the Union and wish
the best, there will be
much I am sure to
do, & look about for
mutual interests.

Yours very sincerely,
Wm. L. G. H.

THE
AMERICAN MONTHLY
REVIEW OF REVIEWS
13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK
ALBERT SHAW, EDITOR

February 26, 1903

Mr. Robert Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

My dear Sir:

This article about Dr. McCartee is, of course, excellent, but it does not conform to the standard of timeliness in the matter of character sketches which the Review of Reviews is obliged to maintain. Eminently worthy as it is of publication, it comes two or three years too late for our purposes. If it had come to hand at the time of Dr. McCartee's death, or at the time when the subject of American missions in China was so prominent in connection with the Boxer uprising, I think we could have used it. As matters stand, it seems to me it ought to be

expanded and published in the form of a
small book.

Sincerely yours,

Albert S. Hall
1904

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CENTURY MAGAZINE
UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

R. W. GILDER, EDITOR.

R. U. JOHNSON,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

C. C. BUEL,
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

The editor is very sorry that
he cannot wait because
of the speed of the interesting
article on Dr. McPartee,
which is respectfully returned

Feb. 20. 1903.

CABLE ADDRESS :
"INCULGATE," NEW YORK
FOREIGN MISSIONS CODE
A.B.C. CODE, 4TH EDITION

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. BOX NO. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

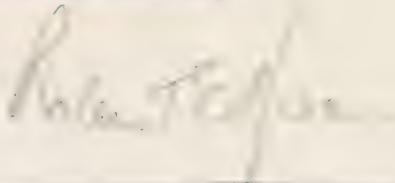
February 28th, 1903.

Mr. H. W. Rankin,
119 Macon Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Rankin:-

I enclose herewith the notes
from the Century and the Review of Reviews. I am
sending the article now to Mr. Pierson of the Mission-
ary Review.

Very cordially yours,



The Outlook Company
287 Fourth Avenue
New York

January 24, 1903.

Dear Sir:

We have already on hand so many accepted articles that we are not now accepting anything new unless it be of special importance or extreme timeliness. We regret to say, therefore, that we are compelled to return your manuscript. With thanks for the opportunity you have given us of seeing it, we are,

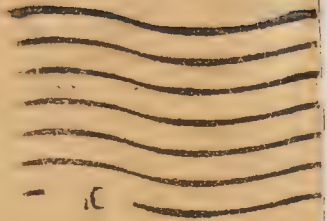
Yours very truly,

THE EDITORS OF THE OUTLOOK.

in re
Col Sheppard's article
on Dr de Carter,

Last Will & Testament of
Mrs D. B. McCartee
Recd Feb 3. 1921

STARK B. FERRISS
165 BROADWAY
NEW YORK



Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
East Northfield,
Mass.

March 5, 1904.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I have been absent from home for the past two weeks and on my return find your letters of February 26, 27, and March 1. I am very sorry that you have been disappointed in the way the article appeared in our magazine. I did not understand from Mr. Speer that there were any restrictions upon the articles or I certainly would not have accepted them for the RECORD. We always reserve certain liberties in editing manuscripts which are submitted and where there are unnecessary details we have to set down the articles and we should be unwilling to waive this prerogative.

I am very sorry that you feel we have taken undue liberties with your manuscript and under the circumstances I think it would be better to return the second article and I herewith enclose check for the one we have used. I would prefer to pay for this rather than prepare the pamphlet as the cost of resetting the type with all the foot notes and corrections would be more than we would want to meet and we would prefer to arrange the matter in this way, which we trust will be satisfactory to you. I am very sorry that the publication of the first article has made these articles undesirable for another publication.

Believe me

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS,
916 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

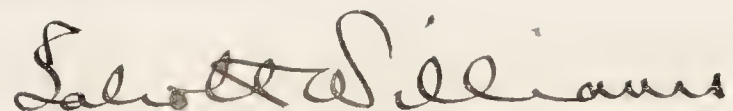
April 10th/04

My dear Rankin:

I wish I could suggest some magazine for the article which you send me, but it is written rather for a special journal or history, than for the general purposes of a magazine, and I doubt whether you will find anyone willing to take it without cutting it.

Sincerely yours,

ENC:



To

Mr. Henry W. Rankin

124 Macau St

Brooklyn N. Y.

Aug 1. 1914



Col E. T. Sheppard
San Francisco Cal
1624 Taylor St

My dear Colonel,

I fear this may not find you, but I take my chance I hope it may. The biography of Dr McCarter on which I was engaged ten years ago has been delayed by my continued ill health, but I still expect to have it ready within a year. The disappointment of so much delay has been great to his widow & all his surviving friends, & no less to me.

You will remember that when your own tribute was published in the Dictionary Review of the World,

it was much abbreviated
by the Editor, & marred in
its general effect. This was
due to an absence of the man-
ager, at the time of printing,
(from this country), with whom
I had an understanding
that the article should ap-
pear in full without altera-
tion. I still wish to have
it printed properly, but
have in hand no perfect
copy - my ^{own} having been
injured, & Mrs McCarter's
copy being mustard.

You may remember
having one or two type-
written copies of the article
in full. If you can
find this, I would be
greatly indebted to you
for a fresh copy, made
from your own. I would
have written you about
it long ago if I had
~~learned~~ discovered in-
time that I had no
sound copy available.

Mrs McCarter, still lives in
good health, save that she
has become nearly blind,
Although so many years
have passed since my
hearing from you last.

I trust this may still
find you living in health.

Very sincerely yours

Henry Wm Rankin.

THE YALE REVIEW

EDITORS

HENRY WALCOTT FARNAM
WILLIAM FREMONT BLACKMAN
EDWARD GAYLORD BOURNE
JOHN CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB
IRVING FISHER
HENRY CROSBY EMERY

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL FOR THE SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION OF ECONOMIC,
POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Of the Faculty of Political and Social Science, and History
Yale University

New Haven, Connecticut

July 1 1903

Elis. Shepard Esq

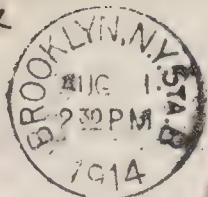
San Francisco
Cal.

My dear Sir -

Give you many apologies for not returning your interesting account of the career of Dr. McLearte sooner. It lay on my desk covered with some other mail matter and escaped my memory. Not long since Prof. Williams spoke to me about it. I am sorry for the delay and also that ~~it do~~ the article does not seem to come within our range of topics as you will see from the descriptive subtitle of the Review. We devote most of our space to present day economic discussion.

Very truly yours
Edward G. Bourne

H. W. Rankin
Brooklyn N.Y.
124 Macou St



Col. E. J. Sheppard
San Francisco
Cal.
~~1624 Taylor St.~~

~~San Francisco, Cal.
Aug 11 1914~~

CABLE ADDRESS:
"INCUCLCATE," NEW YORK
FOREIGN MISSIONS CODE
A.B.C. CODE, 4TH EDITION

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. Box No. 2

September 26th, 1903.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

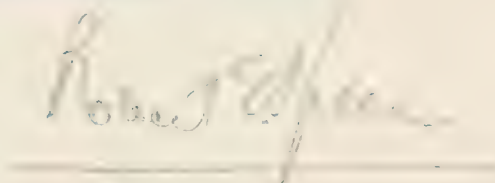
Mr. H. W. Rankin,
119 Macon Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

College professors do not seem to possess that gift of accuracy and expedition which is very necessary to getting things accomplished in this community. I have just to-day received the article on Dr. McCar-tee, and enclose herewith the interesting envelope in which it came. Please notice the post marks and the interesting endorsements on the back of the envelope.

I am sending the article to "The Record of Christian Work".

Very cordially yours,



Enc.

CABLE ADDRESS :
"INCULCATE," NEW YORK
FOREIGN MISSIONS CODE
A.B.C. CODE, 4TH EDITION

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156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. BOX NO. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

September 15th, 1903.

Mr. H. W. Rankin,
119 Macon Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Rankin:-

I am sending to Professor Williams, your postal card of August 19th, as a jog to his memory. If he returns the article, I shall try The Christian Work, and then The Record of Christian Work. I do not believe the Saturday Evening Post would want to put into its series of "Americans of To-day and To-morrow" the story of a past life like this. I hope it will not be long now before the book is out.

With kind regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert Speer

EDITORIAL
OFFICE OF
❖❖THE❖❖
ATLANTIC
MONTHLY
4 PARK ST.
❖ BOSTON

The editors of the Atlantic beg to thank the author for the opportunity of examining the enclosed manuscript. They regret that it has not proved available for publication.

The editors ask to be excused from any criticism of manuscripts. They would remind the author, however, that the acceptance of a contribution is determined by many considerations, and that a declination — whether because of an over-supply of material or the necessity of giving precedence to other topics — is evidence merely that the Atlantic cannot make effective use of the article in question, whatever its literary merits may be.

But the editors wish to assure the author of their continued desire to read all manuscripts which may be thought suited to the specific purposes of this magazine.

To insure prompt consideration, all communications should be addressed to The Editors of The Atlantic Monthly, and not to any member of the editorial staff.

D. Wells Wom. 2

of ends"

143 - "a change of means rather than a

150 - Subsidiary means of spreading the gospel"

Blessed is the work of doing good in any line"

351. Civilization or the Gospel - with late

375-457. Advent - Millennium.

478, 459. Prosperity of China depends on missions

2. "residence in" (connection with)

3. "breastplate" (Shield. Eph. VI 16.)

"old fashioned method of simply preaching" (plan of merely preaching)

"among rude" (among peoples more rude & barbarous than those of China & Japan)

4. Christianization of the East (?)

7. Xty primarily a civilizing force (?)

To contrast & C misleading (?)

8 are recorded elsewhere (?)

9 & often (?)

aim (?)

10 material civilization & spiritual

He held, like S Wells Williams
(180) that many subsidiary means
must be employed by Christianity
to secure ~~its~~ the real advance
of its own principles. Scientific
agencies, legitimate commerce,
the telegraph, railway, school
& college, newspaper & hospital,
and in the very presence of for
eigners in the country, all of
these agencies combined were
indispensable means of ~~and~~
promoting the interests of the Gospel

7. (near the bottom).

Dr. Divie Bethune McCartee.

An American Missionary Statesman.

L.L.D.

By Eli. T. Sheppard ~~J. L. B.~~ Formerly
of the Consular Service in China, and
late International Law Adviser to the
Government of Japan. *

[Footnote * Col. Sheppard was U.S. Consul at Yieutin from 1862 to
1876, ~~when he resigned and~~, by the recommendation
of General Grant ^{he} was ^{then} appointed by the Emperor of Japan
Adviser ⁱⁿ ~~upon~~ International Law to the Gaimusho or
Foreign Office. ~~This position he held until some time in 1880, when~~
~~owing to ill health he retired to private life, and since then~~
~~has resided in San Francisco.~~ He held this position until
some time in 1880, when, owing to ill health, he resigned,
and has resided since that time in San Francisco. H.W.R.]

The long and eminently useful career of Dr. McCartee in China and
Japan, affords one of the most conspicuous, and, at the same time, happy
illustrations of the priceless value of high personal character joined
with comprehensive ideals in the field of ~~missionary~~ ^{effort.} Students
of ~~missionary~~ work, the world over, have been struck with the immense in-
fluence and subduing force of personal character in every department and
region of that work. It has been ~~truly~~ ^{truthfully} observed that not only the
vigor but ^{the} very existence of American Protestant ~~missions~~ in the Far
East seems to centre about the personality of a few individuals like
Dr. S. Wells Williams, Dr. W. A. P. Martin and Dr. McCartee, ~~and~~ ^{Dr. Hepburn, Dr. Verbeek and Dr. Brown -} men
supremely endowed with force of character, combined with unselfish zeal
and undying enthusiasm.

The history of American ~~missionary~~ enterprises in both China and
Japan, since the middle of the nineteenth century, affords a striking
illustration of this Providential fact, that at the most critical epochs
in those countries, during that time, men like these mentioned have been
at hand; and the influence of their lives and labors have been singular-
ly instrumental in shaping the course of events that are momentous in
the history of the world.

During his fifty-six years of connection with China and Japan, ter-
minated by his death in San Francisco in 1900, Dr. McCartee gained a
practical knowledge of the language, literature, laws, institutions and
religions of those countries; such a knowledge as only comes from long
and intimate study, and a long, personal and friendly contact with them.
He firmly believed that the inward corruption and downward tendencies of
Oriental life could be arrested only by Christianity; but he was equally

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Dr. David Patterson M. Bartee,
by Eli T. Shephard, formerly of the Consular Service in
China, and late International Law Advisor to the
Government of Japan.

The long and eminently useful career of Dr. M. Bartee, in China and Japan, affords one the most conspicuous, and at the same time, happy illustrations of his priceless value, high personal character, ^{and lofty ideals} in the field of missionary endeavor.

Students of missionary work, the world over, have been struck with the immense influence and subduing force of personal character, in every department and in every field of missionary enterprise. It has been truthfully observed, that not only the life, but the very existence of American Protestant Missions in the Far East, seem to centre around the personality of a few individuals;—men like Dr. Peter Parker, S. Wells Williams, Dr. W. A. P. Martin and Dr. M. Bartee;—men supremely endowed with great and unusual force of character, combined with unselfish zeal and undying enthusiasm.

The history of American missionary enterprise in China and Japan, since the middle of the

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Nineteenth Century, is a striking illustration of this Providential fact, that at the most critical epochs in these countries during that period of time, men like those above named, have been lifted up, and the influence of their lives and their labors, have been singularly instrumental in ^{10 words} shaping the course of events, momentous in the history, ~~of the world~~ ^{of connection with}

During his fifty six years residence in China and Japan, Dr. McCartee gained a practical knowledge of the languages, literature, laws, institutions and religious beliefs of those people, - a knowledge which comes, and can come only, through long and intimate study and ^{Direct} contact with them,

While he firmly believed that the inward corruption and downward tendencies of Oriental life could only be ~~firmly~~ arrested by Christianity, his knowledge ^{Far East} of their ~~past~~ history convinced him that the light of the gospel must ^{fall with little effect, and} beat ineffectually, for an indefinite ^{time} period, ^{upon} against the mass of their time honored beliefs and prejudices, unless and until intelligently directed through well ordered practical methods.

He clearly perceived also, that however helpful ^{it might be} to the individual missionary to be zealous always

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in the good cause of "Conversion" of the heathen; and however desirable it might be, that the seeds of the gospel be sown broadcast amongst them, something other and more than simple Christian zeal; something more than the naked Breastplate of Christian Faith, was yet needed for the armor of the devoted Christian ~~valiant~~ ^(Shield) in his assault upon the Brazen Gates of this mighty Pagan fortress. In short, that the old fashioned method of simply preaching the ^{Pure} Word, to a people like these, possessed of an antique, petrified civilization, with a culture and a philosophy of centuries of growth, must prove disappointing in its immediate results, if not finally ineffectual. He perceived moreover, that the work of undermining such a fabric, demanded radically different methods from those ~~successfully employed~~ ^{successfully employed} ~~heretofore~~ ^{heretofore} among ^{people more} rude and barbarous ^{than those of China & India} peoples. He naturally refused to believe therefore, that these Asiatics would fall "like ripe fruit before the fresh breath of the Gospel," and he looked for indirect methods, and for future rather than for immediate results. He counted largely upon the interacting influences of modern scientific agencies; the electric Telegraph, the

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railway, the newspaper, the school, the college,
and the presence of foreigners themselves in the country;
- to all of these agencies combined, - aided and guided
by the light of Christian truth, - for bringing about
the slow but sure transformation and Christianiza-
tion of the Orient.

And while he ardently believed in the ultimate
regeneration of the East, he as firmly believed that
the transformation would be slow and gradual, and
would probably be marked by some such phenomena
and some such process, as that which took place
in Western Asia in the early centuries of the Christian
Era, when the Oriental world of that day was
made Greek and afterwards Christian, by the
successors of Alexander the Great.

It should not be ~~inferred~~^{supposed} from what I have
before said, that Dr McArthur was an advocate
or a believer in what is known as the "Gun-boat
Policy" in the Orient, or that he countenanced any
form of compulsion or force, as a missionary or
Christianizing adjunct. Far from it, no one was
more conscientiously opposed to a reliance solely
upon the "worldly arm of the flesh".
In a conversation which I had with him, during

one of those fanatical outbreaks in North China, against the missionaries, many years ago, I was much struck with his views; - "American Missions" said he, "will make slow progress in China, as long as they continue to invoke the interposition of their Consuls, or call for the presence of gun boats, on every trivial occasion". "This gun boat Policy" he continued, "only serves to deepen the hatred and distrust of the Chinese toward foreigners generally, and missionaries in particular, by reminding them that the missionary was forced upon them".

I was rather astonished some years later to hear an inverted echo of this sentiment from the Tsung-Li Yamen at Peking: - "Take away your missionaries" and your opium", said Prince Kung, "and we can live together in peace".

On another occasion Dr. McArtie expressed to me his private views on the subject Extraterritoriality in China, which impressed me as eminently sensible and just.

"It is the boast of Christian nations", he said, "that their subjects living in China and Japan, carry with them their ^{own} national laws, and that they are ~~not subject to~~ ^{except from} ~~the~~ local laws and customs, and are ^{American} subject only

to the jurisdiction of their respective Consuls. In too many instances, this doctrine of Extraterritoriality is abused, with the result that the local laws and municipal regulations of the Chinese are flagrantly disregarded by foreigners in the country.

"This assumption of national superiority," he continued, "is exceedingly galling to the Chinese Government and people, and is ~~to~~ ~~after~~ a frequent reminder to them that their country is in danger of passing permanently under the domination of foreign nations!"

Dr McCartee was well versed in ^(the literature and principles of) international law, and no student of this branch of jurisprudence can read these words of his without recalling to mind, the eloquent historic ^(opinion, once pronounced by) words of ~~one of~~ the greatest Lord Chancellors of England, on this subject; -

~~of the Roman~~ - "When the Roman Citizen carried abroad with him his rights of citizenship, and boasted that he could plead in all the Courts of the world, Civis Romanus Sum". his boast was founded, not on any legal principle, but upon the fact that his barbarian countrymen had overrun the world with their arms, and reduced all laws to silence and annihilated the independence of foreign nations."

Dr. McCartee was not entirely alone in thinking it strangely anomalous,

that after twenty centuries of time, the very maxim which the Pagan Romans regarded as the "badge of universal subjection, which their warriors had fixed upon mankind," should come to be adopted as the maxim of Christian nations, with ^(in open intercourse) Christian states.

It is not easy within the limits of a brief notice like this, to adequately and satisfactorily ^{to} formulate the ideals of a cultivated, and liberal minded man like Dr. McTear, ^{preeminently}

Broadly speaking, he regarded Christianity as primarily a civilizing force, and the missionary as the advance herald, the Avant Courier, of a higher and better life. Stationed at all the outposts of the Pagan world, and representing the spiritual side of life, he believed it to be the duty of the Christian missionary to hold aloft in one hand the Book of Life, and in the other the torch of Science. To follow up the precepts of the Gospel by ~~teaching~~ spreading a knowledge the Christian arts and sciences along with the seeds of our social ~~and ethical~~ ^{morality}. In short, that the missionary enterprise should embrace every legitimate form of Christian civilization and ^{form of} ~~summon~~ ^{to its aid, every material} environment.

In this ~~view~~ view, there was no conceivable condition of society in which Christianity was not better for a people than Mohammedanism, Buddhism or Confucianism. His profound knowledge of oriental literature, philosophy and history however, convinced him, that the religions of the East

contain many ethical ^{maxims} ~~systems~~ little inferior to those of the West. He ~~did not~~ ^{refused} therefore ^{to} ignore ^{the} virtuous aspects ^{of their} ~~and influence~~ ^{of their} ~~or~~ ^{the} all powerful ~~held~~ ^{held} which ^{they} ~~had~~ ^{had} views have acquired upon oriental character, ^{or} and the sanction lent to them by a venerable antiquity. But to contrast the social ethics of China, its official system, its commercial integrity and

reverence for parents, with the corresponding virtues of Western civilization, was, in his opinion, altogether misleading.

Dr. McBartie's life work was perhaps, the most lucid and satisfactory illustration of his own ideals of the missionary's true function; From the beginning of his active career as a missionary doctor at Ningpo until the close of his long life, we see him constantly reappearing in fields and forms of usefulness and influence, other than those conventionally dedicated to missionary labor; but however and wherever employed, we find him always working definitely in one direction.

The various forms of his activities in the Orient are recorded ^{elsewhere} at length, by his faithful biographer, and can only be alluded to here. It may not be out of place, to remark, in passing, that it is a part of unwritten history, that in the field of diplomacy he ~~frequently~~ smoothed the way ^{for} negotiating several of the most beneficent ^{and} ^{of} ^{the} ^{most} ^{beneficent} ^{treaty} provisions between China and the Western Powers. It is ~~well~~ ^{better} known that the infamous Opium Traffic, one of the most inhuman evils of modern times, was finally suppressed ^{largely} through the conscientious efforts ^{of} ^{the} ^{missionaries}.

of this humble American Missionary Doctor,

It was not by accident or chance, that Dr. McColter
 ? came so often and so prominently to the front in the
 diplomatic adjustment of international disputes
 between China and Japan. His experience in the
 Consular service of his country at different ports in
 China; his well established character for official and
 private uprightness, ~~and~~ ^{piety} and fair dealing; his
 great scholarly attainments; his ~~urbane~~ ^{urbane} urbanity
 and his piety, combined with a rare aptitude
 for diplomatic negotiations, rendered him a
^{conspicuous} ~~marked~~ figure of his time, and marked him out
~~prominently~~ as one preeminently suited for
 diplomatic employment.

It would be a pleasing task to note ^{the} many ~~of~~
^{interesting and worth} incidents and episodes of his varied life
 in China; but it is only possible, in passing, to
 cast a hasty glance at ^{his} simple, almost pathetic, but
 always dignified figure, — a mere drop in the great
 ocean of Oriental life and movement; sinking now
 and again completely out of public view, to reappear as
 often in some new and important field of activity, and
 as repeatedly working out results, which humanly speak-
 ing, seem to us now, little short of ^{the} miraculous.

In another place, in these pages, Professor David Murray has ^{contributed} ~~given~~ a highly interesting and instructive memoir of Dr. McCarter, and of his labors in the Educational Department in Japan. It was my good fortune to enjoy an intimate acquaintance with Dr. McCarter during those years of his life. My position as International Law Adviser to the Japanese Government, afforded me exceptional opportunities ^{to observe} the character, methods, and influence of ^{his labors,} ~~of which I am now speaking.~~ ^{of which I am now speaking.} ~~It was during those years, that~~ Japan was passing through the most interesting and critical period of her transition from the Old to the new. The whole Empire was undergoing a ^{great} social revolution, so complete, so momentous and with such rapidity, that the very ^{of} ~~simplicity~~ movement seemed to threaten the ^{consciousness,} ~~extinction~~ of the national ~~life~~. Indeed many of the shrewdest observers of passing events, — although wishing the Japanese well, — sincerely feared that the nation was rushing to its destruction. It was a singular spectacle; The hermit Empire of the Changeless East, suddenly caught up in the whirl of Western Progress and rushing ^{headlong} forward in the race of destiny!

A ^{complex} social Phenomenon, so completely unparalleled in

history, was well calculated to excite the gravest apprehension, in the minds of contemporary observers, as to its final results.

Dr. McArthur was one of those who believed that a nation like Japan could not import ^{a new} ~~ready-made~~ civilization as a man might ~~buy~~ ^{buy} a ~~ready-made~~ ^{ready-made} suit of clothes; that no grafted civilization ^{could assimilate to} upon an Oriental ~~State~~ ^{State} could live, ~~that did~~ not hold within it; the ^{primary} ~~germs~~ of the ancient parent stem. He did believe however, that, as imported civilization, like an imported suit of clothes, under given conditions, was better than none; and that immense changes in the inner life of a highly sensitive people like the Japanese could be expected from without. He believed moreover that the introduction of ^{forms of} ~~new~~ material civilization might beget in this singularly gifted people, a genuine desire ^{for} spiritual and better things. He believed that modern scientific education could be made the efficient handmaid of progress, and would in time, be fruitful in shaping ^{many of} these lovelier forms of the inner life of ^{that} ~~these~~ people which go ^{for} toward making ^{up what} ~~what we call~~ "civilization." ^{and finally the} ~~we call~~ That the educated Japanese, like the educated man elsewhere, would as surely accept it

What

to a higher spiritual life, as plants climb upward to
to the Sun. It is somewhere along this line of thought,
that the underlying motive of Dr. Mc Carter's great Educa-
tional labors in Japan is to be sought.

It only remains for me to add in conclusion,
that few if any of the distinguished ^{Corps of} American Scholars
~~and Educators~~ engaged in the Educational Department
of Japan, have obtained greater recognition than Dr.
Mc Carter; and no one occupied a wider field of useful-
ness and influence. It would be difficult to say
in which of the ^{several} great departments of learning he most
excelled, but certain it is, that no one obtained a
larger measure of admiration and personal esteem.

But greatly admired and respected as he unques-
tionably was, as a wise scholar, as an accomplished
diplomatist and as a ~~most~~ Christian missionary
gentleman, his enduring fame ^{& influence} will forever ^{principally}
abide in the ^{example which} memory of his pure and spotless
life ^{afforded} ~~as being~~ ^{of} that sober Godliness
and Righteousness, which we ^{are} ^{fair} ^{to} believe, uplifts
the Man, and Exalts ^{a People} ~~the nation~~.

Wm. T. Sheppard

San Francisco,

December 12, 1902.

For this attention was continued by Dr. McCartee during his visits to the United States. Certainly no other foreigner was ever better situated for understanding these two countries in their mutual relations, and in their points of comparison and contrast. No other foreigner ever served both countries with more loyalty to their best interests, or ever received a larger measure of confidence from the natives of both. Too true a friend not to rebuke their faults, he appreciated the excellencies of both; and in many ways he sought to bring about the best mutual understanding between them. For nearly three years, 1877-80, Dr. McCartee was Foreign ~~Secretary and Adviser~~ ^{Adviser, with the rank of Secretary,} to the first resident Legation of China in Tokyo. But the far East as a whole was always ^{present to} ~~in~~ his mind, and his conception of needs and adaptation of service were those of a true Christian statesman.

So comprehensive were his powers, labors, influence and aims, that no other designation ^{quite befits him.} ~~fits him better than this.~~ Yet such were the personal charm of his mind and character, that I account the long years of intimate association with him among the sweetest memories of my life. During all the time that I ^{was connected with} ~~was in~~ Consular and Diplomatic service in China, and later, during the years in which I was International Law Adviser to the Government of Japan, I saw much of him; and he honored me with a measure ^{accorded to few.} ~~accorded to few~~ of his private confidence, and personal friendship. I had good opportunities for knowing the kind of influence that he exerted, and its large results.

But ~~only~~ one more testimony ^{will} ~~can~~ be quoted here. The Viscount Tanaka Fujimaro, ex-Vice-Minister of Education, and ex-Minister to Washington, was not only a warm personal friend of Dr. McCartee, but a man well situated for knowing exactly his standing among the Japanese. In the letter above referred to, Mr. Tanaka says that "Dr. McCartee was thoroughly acquainted with Japan, its language, its literature,

history, as it may not be out of place to remark, that in the field of diplomacy he smoothed the way for negotiating some of the most beneficent ~~of~~ treaty provisions between China and the Western powers. *and Japan, indirectly affecting the relation of these countries with the Western Treaty Powers.* It is better known that in the final suppression of the coolie traffic ~~in~~ 1872-3, one of the most inhuman evils of modern times, this humble missionary doctor was a very considerable factor; ~~and~~ it was not by any accident or chance that he came twice prominently to the front in the diplomatic adjustment of international disputes between China and Japan. His recognized experience and efficiency in the consular service of his own country at ~~the~~ ^{three} different ports of China, his established reputation for fair dealing and flawless integrity in both private and official relations, his great scholarly attainments, his urbanity and piety, combined with a rare aptitude for diplomatic negotiations, more than once attested in the official correspondence of the United States, rendered him a conspicuous figure of his time, and marked him out as one pre-eminently suited for diplomatic employment. Besides this, ~~in~~ the first days of the University of Tokio, where his chair was properly that of Natural History, he for three years taught Justinian's Institutes, ^{Pomeroy's} ~~Bower's~~ Municipal Law, and the elements of the Law of Nations.

But all this work, however important, as may be later shown by other hands, was extremely unobtrusive, ~~and not generally known~~ ^{and not generally known} widely known; remarks, that Dr. Martin was probably correct in saying once of him that he was "a man jealous of his reputation, but indifferent to fame." Perhaps no other foreigner ever divided so many years between China and Japan, so nearly ^{even the} in attention given to the interests of both.

and its people;"and then in regard to the Loo Choo affair of 1879 -
 "You are right in saying that when he acted as Adviser at the time of
 the first Chinese Legation, he contributed much toward the peace ^{between} ~~of~~
 the two countries. And one thing more I should like to add, that I
 and my wife used to call on Dr. McCartee and family very often while
 they were here, sometimes staying with them for several hours. We
 were very much struck with the beautiful home life which Dr. McCartee
 had."

Dr. McCartee while he lived, was not called a statesman, and
 there were 18 out of 56 years in which he was not called a mission-
 ary. ^{indeed, and} ~~But~~ ^{merely} if ~~aside from professional distinction,~~ ~~indeed~~
~~and truth,~~ such a man is not a statesman or is not a missionary, then
 who is? How obviously great beyond measurement, and Christian beyond
 doubt the influence of such a life must be! He never would accept
 or retain a position that involved the smallest compromise of his
 Christian faith. As a ripe scholar, ^{a practicing} ~~an admirable~~ physician, an ac-
 complished diplomatist, a missionary and a gentleman, he was greatly
 admired and respected; but his enduring fame will chiefly dwell in
 the example afforded by his pure and spotless life of that sober god-
 liness and righteousness, and self-oblivious kindness, which we are
 fain to believe perfect the man and exalt ^a ~~the~~ people.

San Francisco,
 Dec. 12th, 1902.